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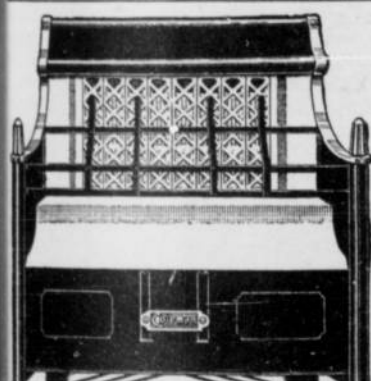
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(H-2)



## Fort Churchill Chosen Bay Port

Frederick Palmer, noted harbor authority, favors northern outlet—Government accepts his recommendations—Work to be rushed to completion

**F**ORT Churchill has been definitely chosen as the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway. After making a thorough examination of the accumulated data regarding Port Nelson and Fort Churchill, and making a personal investigation of the relative merits of the two ports, Frederick Palmer, noted British harbor authority, retained by the Dominion government to report on the comparative feasibility of the two outlets, strongly advises the northern one.

Hon. Charles Dunning, minister of railways and canals, who accompanied Mr. Palmer on his trip to the Bay, concurs in the finding and has ordered the work of construction to proceed in compliance with the advice. General Paterson, president of the On-to-the-Bay Association, concurs in the finding. The hope has been expressed that by 1930 wheat will be passing over the route to the European market.



Churchill Harbor, showing depths of water.

On April 8 Mr. Dunning made a statement in the house regarding the government's plans for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the investigation of navigation conditions in Hudson Strait. Included in the statement was the announcement that Mr. Palmer had been engaged to make the investigation regarding the relative feasibility of the two ports. Some \$5,000,000 was voted to proceed with the work and it was understood that on the report presented by Mr. Palmer would depend which port would be chosen.

Early in August the party, including Mr. Palmer, Mr. Dunning and General Paterson, proceeded to the Bay, and on August 10 the decision was announced. Mr. Palmer's statement in part was as follows: "I shall recommend Churchill to the Government as the Hudson Bay port. It is a natural harbor, in which practically unlimited shipping accommodations can be provided in the shortest time and at a minimum of cost."

"The borings recently taken over an extensive area show easily dredged material, and no rock within 50 feet of low water level. It is almost incomparably superior to Nelson in safety, cost of construction, and economy of time. It is accessible for 30-foot vessels at all stages of tide; whereas Nelson can only be made available by extensive dredging for 26-foot vessels over periods averaging three hours each, twice in every 24 hours of the shipping season."

"A preliminary report will be submitted during August, to be followed by a detailed report dealing with the questions placed before me by Mr. Dunning last January."



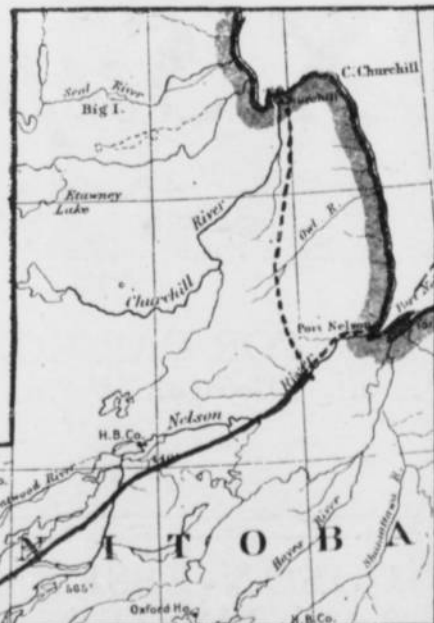
On the same date Mr. Dunning also issued a statement. "The Government will act immediately on Mr. Palmer's recommendation," he said. "I have had the opportunity of going over every engineering fact regarding Nelson and Churchill with the aid of the best engineering advice obtainable, and feel sure the detailed report will carry conviction to all as to the wisdom of the course proposed. The department will proceed at once to push forward work at Churchill from the sea end, and the Canadian National Railways, acting for the department, will complete construction of the remaining railroad link as speedily as possible."

"Work done on 350 miles during the last 12 months has resulted in a line over which it is now possible to operate safely and without delay in bringing forward equipment and materials for completion. The department dredge Kinniquahair has been ordered to leave

Halifax, N.S., for Churchill by September first. Much of the plant and material now at Nelson which is serviceable after ten years' idleness will be immediately removed to Churchill for use there. A wireless station will be established at Churchill for communication with Ottawa, and an air patrol is now operating at Hudson Strait."

"Nature has given us a wonderful harbor at Churchill, and it is the policy of the Government to develop and make use of the whole Hudson Bay route as quickly as possible."

General Paterson, president of the "On-to-the-Bay" Association, which has been urging completion of the Hudson Bay route, stated: "I am fully in accord with Mr. Palmer's decision. Churchill has so many natural advantages over Nelson that, notwithstanding the longer rail haul, it should prove more economical. It certainly can be put into operation sooner. This investigation has proved



The Hudson Bay Railway, showing proposed change in route.

beyond doubt that we have a first-class deep water port. The only question remaining is the period of navigation in the straits. The preparations being made to push the port forward are most satisfactory."

On his return to Ottawa, Mr. Dunning said that he hoped that the route would be sufficiently completed to move a portion of the 1930 crop. He was more than

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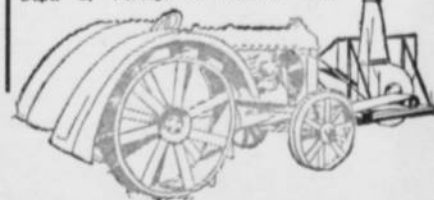
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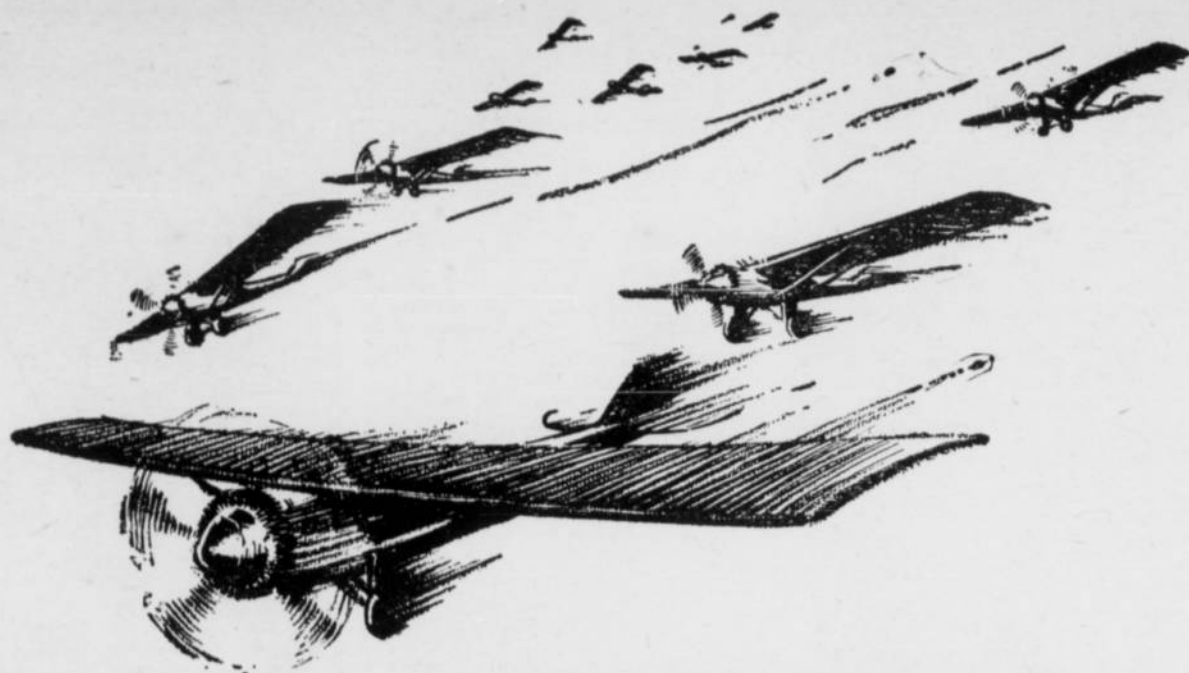
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## The Irish Situation

General Election to be held

THE drastic precautions introduced into the Dail by the Cosgrave government against treasonable practices have had unexpected results. The bill requiring candidates to take an oath declaring their intention to take their seats in the Dail in case they are elected and the bill providing for a constitutional amendment deleting from the constitution the provisions for a popular vote on constitutional amendments were obviously aimed at the Republicans, under De Valera. De Valera had instituted a move to have the provision of the constitution requiring an elected representative to take the oath of allegiance before assuming his seat submitted to a referendum, and Cosgrave countered by introducing the bill deleting the provision.

The De Valerites met this move by taking the oath of allegiance, covering their action by stating that the oath was an empty form. They were therefore allowed to take their seats in the Dail. The full weight of De Valera's 44 followers was therefore added to the opposition of the government's drastic measures.

The Labor party, with 22 seats, under the leadership of Tom Johnson, introduced a resolution of want of confidence in the government. On the outcome of the vote on this resolution depended the immediate fate of the government. The vote was taken on August 16, after a much shorter debate than had been anticipated and with no striking sensations. The House tied on the vote, 71 voting for and against the want of confidence motion. The question was then decided by the vote of the speaker, by which the government was sustained. The announcement of Captain William Redmond, son of the great Home Ruler and leader of the National Leaguers, one of the numerous factions in the Dail, that his party would support the motion was thought at first to seal the fate of the government, but at the last moment one of Captain Redmond's followers failed to record his vote and thus saved the government from defeat.

### Two Important By-Elections

On August 24 two by-elections were held to fill the seats made vacant by the death of Kevin O'Higgins and Countess Markievicz. The outcome of these elections were awaited with great suspense as they were taken to indicate the drift of public opinion in Ireland since the unsettlement in its affairs became acute. The result of the elections was that both seats were won by the Cosgrave candidates. In the Dublin City South constituency, formerly represented by Countess Markievicz, Dr. Thomas Hennessey was elected over his Republican opponent by over 5,000 plurality. The votes were: Hennessey, 24,139; R. Briscoe, the De Valera candidate, 18,677; and Charles Murphy, Sinn Fein, 1,119.

In the County Dublin constituency, Kevin O'Higgins' former seat, Gerald O'Sullivan, the government candidate, secured the election. The voting in this constituency stood, roughly: O'Sullivan, 35,000; Brennan, the De Valera candidate, 15,000; and Kathleen Lynn, Sinn Fein candidate, 3,000.

### General Election Called

President Cosgrave had announced that if the government did not carry these two seats it would resign. Following the announcement of the results of the by-elections the government decided to dissolve the Dail and hold a general election in three weeks. Cosgrave, having a bare majority even with the support of the Farmers' party and the Independents, decided that this was the time for a showdown. He stated that he believed his party would gain additional seats in the general election. The governor-general signed the necessary confirmation and within the next three weeks the people of Ireland will have an opportunity to settle the question as to whether or not stable government will again be established in the Free State and the progress that has characterized the last few years will be continued.

If the by-elections are a true index of the drift of political opinion, there is every reason to hope that Cosgrave will emerge from the general election with a following strong enough, supported by the farmers group, to be out of danger from a combined labor-De Valera attack.



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Subscription price, in Canada, 50 cents per year, three years for \$1.00, except in Winnipeg city, where subscription price is 75 cents per year. Subscription price in United States and all other countries outside of Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each month

Owned and Published by the Organized Farmers

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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## The Key to the Chinese Puzzle

*The second meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations emphasized the necessity of friendly discussion and conciliation*

By JOHN NELSON

THE second biennial gathering of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which met in Honolulu in July, was comprehensive in composition. It was little larger than that of 1925, but it was more representative. Korea, Hawaii, the Philippines, China, Japan, Canada, United States and Great Britain, all sent their quota. Canada mustered over a dozen. So did Britain. The United States had 40 or more. Korea had but three. But numbers were immaterial excepting to the degree that they taxed the mechanics of the gathering. For where no decisions are reached and no resolutions passed, national balances need not be regarded. The Chinese group, which came to the 1925 conference wary and distrustful, was evidently reassured by that experience, for their candor left nothing to be desired. The presence of the British group, for the first time, was rendered inevitable by the emergence of China as the main topic of discussion. The absence in 1925 of the British rendered unsatisfactory and incomplete the discussions of that year, because of all western powers Britain has the deepest historical backgrounds in the Far East. Only through the presence of their members could the record be checked and authenticated.

And again China held the stage. Two years ago the subject of China was uppermost; this year it was paramount. Then its representatives predicted the catclysm in ten years that has been reached in less than two. So the conference, just closed, had to take cognizance, not of an agitation, but of a revolution. It had, too, to consider new and frank attitudes, notably on

the part of Great Britain and to contemplate an unreceptive and scornful attitude on the part of China to overtures that two years ago would have been regarded as magnanimous.

So from the first the emphasis swung away from academic themes like race prejudices, comparative religions and immigration to the big burning subject, "What about China?" It monopolized the discussions for three whole days, instead of for one session, as the program originally contemplated, and its repercussions were felt in all the subsequent sessions and most of all in private conversations and conference.

### Conciliatory British Attitude

It started with the candid and conciliatory attitude of the British delegation. Long experience has given the Old Land many men of exceptional instinct and capacity in dealing with other nations, and the Motherland still has the genius to conscript them for that duty. In Sir Fredrick Whyte the British had a suave, competent leader, whose charm of manner and wide experience in Eastern administration gave authority and distinction to everything he said and did. In Lionel Curtis they possessed a man whose position in and value to the Empire very

few appreciate. He has made articulate that new spirit throughout the British dominions, which has transformed it from an Empire to a world-girdling Commonwealth of autonomous states. He has had a large part in framing the constitutions of three great countries, evolved out of disorder, and sometimes almost of civil war, namely, India, South Africa and Ireland. His prescience, his forbearance and his invincible goodwill, added to his ripe experience, made his counsel invaluable.

China had many able men in its group. One of the handicaps of the present situation in China is that the ordinary methods of diplomacy seem to be inadequate to meet a situation which calls for summary action. So many powers are involved, and such divided counsels obtain in China itself, that some short cut would seem to be imperative if diplomacy is not to be constantly dogged by the spectre of "Too late."

It is these direct processes for which some men are looking to Britain. The notes of Austen Chamberlain went far to meet that need, though Soviet propaganda and the irreconcilables at Shanghai and other treaty ports have undoubtedly neutralized by their uncompromising attitude much of the good effects of Mr.

Chamberlain's notes. Sir Fredrick Whyte, with the assistance of other members of his group, prepared, before leaving home, a brochure covering the whole field of the relations of the western powers to China. It was forwarded to the delegates before the parley so that the "case" for Britain might be studied in advance. Corrections of any mis-statements were frankly invited.

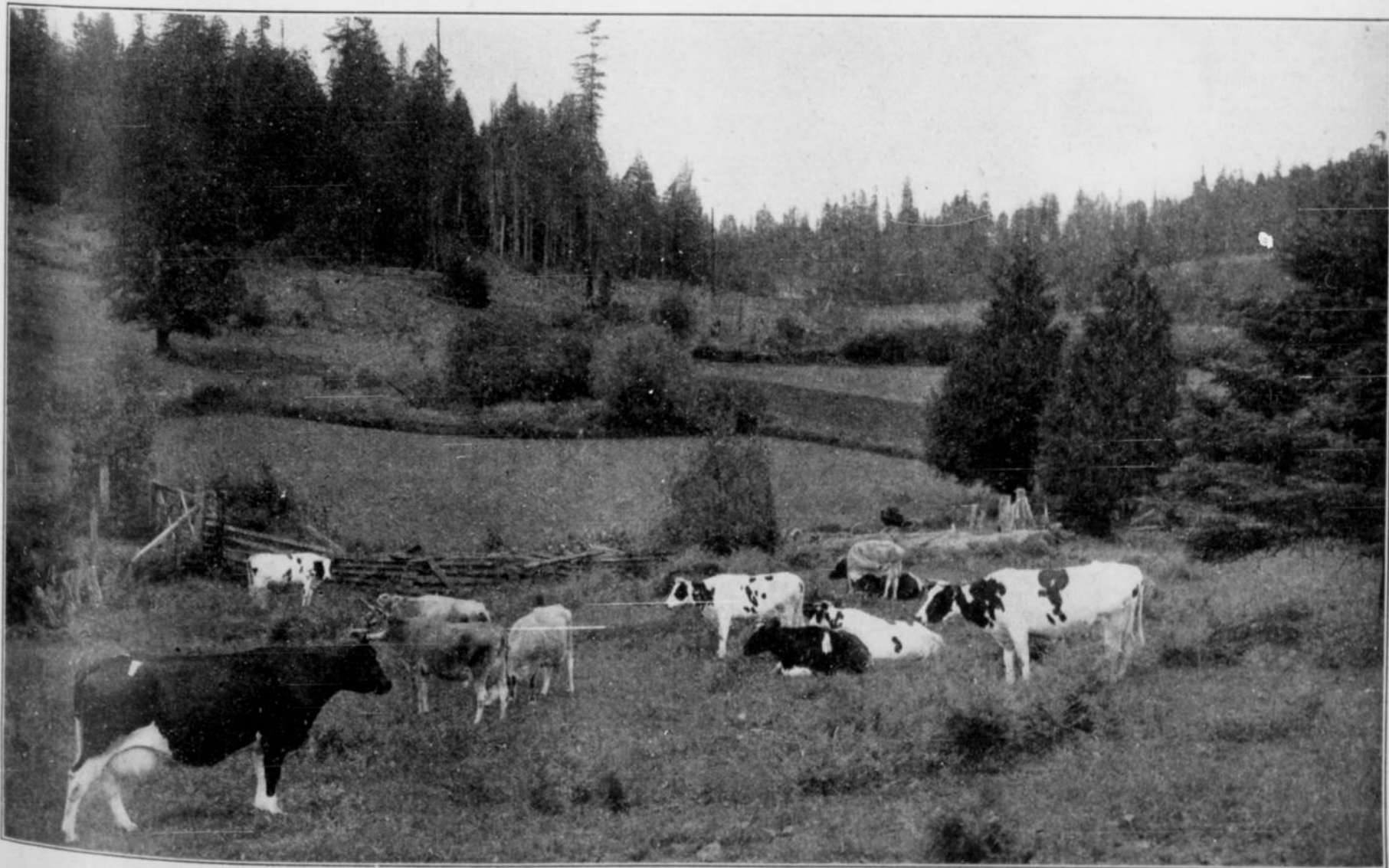
A very curious result followed. Prof. Bau, of Peking, a clever protagonist of the ultra-nationalist school, had already reprinted from his forthcoming book those chapters dealing with British misrule, with extra-territoriality, unequal treaties, etc. Some of these documents, to put it mildly, when dealing with Britain's record, were rather extravagant and of doubtful reliability. After the publication of the British case, supported by documents of unquestioned authenticity, the Chinese group decided to withdraw five of the Bau documents from circulation and laboriously collected them from the members. The attitude not only of the British, but of the Canadians, Americans and Japanese, to the national aspirations of the Chinese was so warmly sympathetic that the Chinese group were quick to sense that extreme claims would not help but hinder their cause.

Britain's policy in China has been humane; it has not been inhuman.

### Understanding Improved Daily

Hence the discussions regarding China were inaugurated in goodwill and continued through progressive stages of better understanding. Daily this understanding improved, through private conversations

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Contented Dairy Cows on Vancouver Island



# The Radio on the Farm

*Is bringing the world to the farmer's door sill and enabling him to avail himself of much helpful information*

By D. R. P. COATS



Above: "What station will I get next Daddy?"

Below: Radio makes pleasant the farm woman's afternoon hour of rest.



THE invention of radio and the introduction of broadcast concert programs conferred benefits upon our farmers which it would be difficult to value in dollars and cents. In a recent motor trip I dropped off at a number of farm houses and made enquiries with a view to satisfying myself that radio is really and truly appreciated and for the purpose of discovering if possible the principal points which make broadcasting of definite use to Canadian farmers and therefore to Canada.

The home entertainment feature, I found, was stressed in most cases. It tends to keep the young folks contented and to unite the family in genuine happiness. At one farm they showed me how they clear the floor for dancing every Saturday evening, music being provided by the finest hotel orchestras in the United States or in this country, according to receiving conditions. This set me wondering as to whether the fashionable dancers in distant Chicago get as much fun for their money as do my friends on this Saskatchewan farm who keep step to the same music as it pours from their loud speaker.

Time was when a new song made a long and arduous journey from Broadway to the prairies. Frequently it petered out and was dead long before it penetrated to our sparsely settled country. Our farmers' daughters used to find it in year-old books of song hits. Now the new ballad reaches to our northernmost shack in a single night, nay, in a moment. The pride of the family somewhere up in Peace River is strumming it on his mail order ukelele before New York signs off.

Some time ago a listener in Alberta expressed her ideas of the entertainment value of radio on the farm as follows: "The radio is wonderful! The mystery never dies. When we sit and hear in our homes, as plainly as we would in a hall, concerts coming from a distance that would take many days to travel by train, we appreciate it. God speed the day when a radio set will be installed in every farm home. It subtracts the years and multiplies the joys of living."

At every house I visited in my recent trip I found folks who had radios enthusiastic regarding the high-class musical and vaudeville programs which their sets bring in. Perhaps, notwithstanding the claims made for radio as an educator or a preacher, the outstanding feature which commends it to the farmer is that of entertainment—good, clean, honest amusement to fill in the hours that used to drag so slowly.

## Radio Kills Monotony

In one of the houses at which I called they told me that they had tried to figure up the cash value of the entertainment brought to them by their two-hundred-dollar radio set. There was a family of five and they imagined themselves visiting

an average of three big city theatres four nights weekly and the opera once weekly, over a period of seven months of the year. Whether the programs actually came from theatres or from opera houses did not matter—the material was there in studio recitals anyway. Placing a very modest price upon the imaginary tickets they would buy, to obtain all this amusement, it was estimated that \$600 per year would not be an excessive valuation to place upon their radio outfit for evening entertainment alone! These people are keeping the set and paying the annual dollar license fee very willingly.

A lady informed me recently that the job of darning and mending which used to be such a dreary task in the old days has taken on an entirely different aspect now that it can be performed with musical accompaniment. Thus the women on the farm are perhaps the principal beneficiaries of radio. This is as it should be, for they tell me that it was upon women that farm life on the prairies used to pall most heavily.

Some genius is yet to devise a satisfactory means by which music may reach toilers on the land while actually engaged in seeding or harvesting. A vest pocket receiver and loud speaker combined, drawing its local energy from the warmth of the human body, may one of these days be invented. Then radio will reach us wherever we go. In the meantime, however, folks will have to come in off the land to hear the programs during the day.

As to the variety of entertainment enjoyed, my hosts agreed that there is practically no limit. Jazz is not so popular with farmers as with city people. Fiddlers came in for considerable praise. Bands and symphony orchestras, ballads and the opera, pipe organs and banjos—all have their devotees, as might be expected. Particularly pleasing, it seems, are the variety programs provided for publicity purposes by a well-known chain of Canadian theatres. In an endeavor to ascertain whether or not the enterprise of these theatrical men is appreciated and likely to prove "good business," I enquired at a number of farms as to the shows, if any, visited by the family when they

sufferer is being helped to recovery. I doubt if doctors and preachers hear sadder stories than are revealed in the human documents which come to the broadcaster. So friendly does the voice of the announcer seem to these unfortunates that they are moved to write most intimate and pathetic letters. Although the radio man can see but a few of these correspondents, they are ever in his mind as he performs his duty in the studio and nothing likely to hurt them must ever go out on the air. How well do I remember series after series of letters from shut-ins, terminating too frequently with a newspaper clipping or brief note from a loved one, but sometimes ending happily with a convalescent visit to the studio! If I had never called at a single farm home, these things would suffice to tell me that radio work is really worth doing.

## "Going" to Church by Radio

Although the farms visited on my trip are not in nearly such remote locations as are a great many others in this country, they are far enough from the nearest church to make regular year-round attendance impossible. When roads are bad the folks simply cannot go to church, no matter how much early training may incline them to regard it as a duty. Then it is that radio is helpful. Not only is there the satisfaction of hearing services in the home, but one can hear the best sermons and music from any of a number of cities.

An amusing instance of the advantage enjoyed by radio listeners was brought out in conversation with a farmer who visited the studio of a western station some time

ago. This man likes the musical service from a certain church, but cannot endure the sermons by its preacher. Accordingly when this church is broadcasting he listens to the service up to the commencement of the sermon and then tunes in another church in another city and gets the sermon from there! I did not ask if he mails his offering to both churches, but we will hope he does. Many farm families contribute regularly to the churches which broadcast services to them. Nothing could be more convincing of the fact that these people seriously feel benefited by the radio, for they are part of a vast congregation unseen by the preacher or deacons and therefore are not urged by pride or the instinct of imitation.

## Comforting the Sick

If radio entertainment is enjoyed by folks in the best of health, it is a heaven-sent blessing to the sick and shut-in. Farm homes have their tragedies and sadness in common with the city. Many a cripple is finding his burden lightened by the music which pours from the loud speaker beside his bed and many a poor

educator. It helps him in his business by bringing to him the latest information and advice from the agricultural colleges and other seats of learning at which his problems are being persistently subjected to scientific study. Evidences of direct cash benefit to the farmer are numerous. One case which comes to mind concerned a man who was losing his horses through some kind of sickness which he was unable to cure. He had lost a number of fine animals when he wrote to an agricultural college for advice. One of the professors at the college (M.A.C.) replied to the man by mail and also broadcast the diagnosis and suggestions for treatment. Shortly after another farmer wrote to the radio station saying that his horses had been suffering with the same disease and that it had not occurred to him to write to the college. It happened that he heard the advice broadcast, however, and had applied it, with the happy result that five horses had entirely recovered. He wrote to thank us because he felt that radio had saved him the price of five good beasts, besides having given him the joy of successfully treating helpless dumb animals of which he and his wife were very fond. It would probably be difficult to persuade this man to part with his radio set!

Two years ago it was my privilege to co-operate with Professor Herner in broadcasting the first Canadian radio diploma course. The subject was Poultry Husbandry. Following is an extract from one of a great number of letters received from radio listeners who profited by the course: "I cannot express adequately what a boon that course is to us. You know it isn't necessary to be a well-established farmer to own a radio set or a flyver. For that matter the former is by far the less expensive. Those of us who have come from older countries have a lot to learn here. The difficulty is not so much that sources of knowledge are lacking or untapped by those of us who read, but just reading and studying alone doesn't seem to make the knowledge stick quite so well as it does when delivered to you by word of mouth. Somehow, even though the lecturer is not actually with you, the knowledge is imparted splendidly. Many of us would like to come to the college for the short courses, but cannot get away from our mixed farms. We women can run the farm while the men go threshing because the cattle are not on the pasture then and the work is not so heavy. But I wouldn't like to tackle the house and farm during the winter months, neither would I care to leave our little children entirely dependent on their daddy while he tackled the job. Too many accidents happen on farms. So you see the radio course fills a very real need."

## The New University

Valuable as are those educational radio features which help the farmer in his



The farmer depends on radio for the latest market prices.

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# Hitting the Trail with a Truck

CHANGE is the order of the day with the Canadian grain farmer. Had old man Tungleton, who lived in our township back in 1907, gone to sleep after the fashion of that beloved tatterdemalion of fiction, Rip Van Winkle, he would have wakened up this summer to see a tractor purring where Buck and Jerry wore away their patient lives on the accustomed round; he would have marvelled at the strange clover that waves waist high in the wind on the knoll where raspberries and flaming willow herb used to hide charred stumps and boulders of limestone; he would have been disappointed because a combine had relegated threshing—for him the festival of the year—to the realm of memories.

So much in 20 years!

These changes have crept over us so gradually that one doesn't realize the transformation they are working in farm practice unless he visualizes the amazement with which Tungleton, or some other old patriarch of his homestead days, would view the unfolding scene after a sleep which blotted out the successive steps in this progress. And because of this same blindness to the things which are going on under our noses, one doesn't realize the significance of some of the tendencies which are only beginning to make themselves manifest. I confess I was suffering from this sort of blindness in regard to the importance of the truck as a piece of equipment on the Canadian grain farm till I visited Vulcan, an island in the sea of wheat which covers much of Southern Alberta.

Even as late as three years ago if you had questioned these Vulcan farmers about the advisability of using trucks for hauling grain, every second one would have replied, "Sometime, maybe. When we get surfaced roads like the American farmers are blessed with." The rest of them would have dismissed you airily with some remark about the high cost of trucks, or the ineconomy of idle draft horses while summer was still in the air.

## Trucking Grain to Vulcan

But they haven't waited for surfaced roads, and the other objections are melting rapidly under the glare of demonstrated fact. There are only two or three trucks around Vulcan that are two years old. Yet there were 40 of them hauling grain last year, and residents say that 75 per cent. of the 1927 crop will be hauled by mechanical power. Some progress, when you consider that Vulcan claims the distinction of being the heaviest grain shipping point in the province of Alberta!

The victory of the truck has been so complete in this locality that Pete Lundgren, a farmer of whom I shall say more later, assured me that he didn't know of one truck user who would go



Three quarters of Vulcan's large 1927 crop will be hauled by trucks.

*The farmers of Vulcan cut wheat hauling costs in two—Trucks take their place beside automobiles and tractors as standard farm equipment.*

By P. M. ABEL

back to the old way of hauling grain. It's so complete that some farmers who haven't yet bought trucks are leaving their horses in the field and paying cash to have their grain hauled by trucks doing custom work. Saves the price of horse-shoeing and provides an opportunity for that last crack at stinkweed on the summerfallows.

"If you want to see what a truck will do at its best," I was told, "get hold of young Teachert, who is hauling for the 101 Ranch. He and two or three others are competing strenuously for the local record of ton miles hauled in a season. You'll find him around the U.G.G. elevator about six in the morning."

To the elevator I went and found my man—too busy to give me an interview except on the journey in and out to the granary from which he was hauling. I accepted his challenge and crawled into the cab of his Chevie to be promptly enlightened as to the price which champions have to pay for their distinction. The little truck bounced along the rough dirt road like a crazy speed boat in a choppy sea, frequently touching 30 miles an hour, never less than 20. A murderous cross-bar overhead—a sharp and wickedly gleaming spar of ash—soon beat me into terrified silence. I ventured to ask Teachert if he had ever been laid out by it, but got small comfort out of his facetious admission that when he really did go out to break a record the top of his head did sometimes get a little scabby.

Thirteen-and-a-half miles out to the 101 Ranch for which he was hauling. Back again with 75 bushels of wheat. Figure it out. Seventy-five bushels of wheat weigh two tons and a quarter. That's about the average load for all the trucks around Vulcan; Chevies, Fords, Graham and International—all rated as ton trucks, but all carrying more than 100 per cent. overload.

We made that return journey loaded from the 101, up hill and down, in a little less than 40 minutes. On the good stretches the speedometer reached 25 miles per hour. In spite of some long grades the Chevie only went into intermediate once.

## Cutting Costs in Two

At the elevator I had my introduction to the air dump, a device which is superseding the old type of elevator dump all over the territory where truck hauling is becoming the regular thing. The air dump, as shown by the illustration on another page, lifts the front wheels of the vehicle, leaving the rear wheels at the platform level, instead of dropping them as is done with the old wagon dumps.

Teachert made some illuminating comparisons between hauling with horses and with trucks. The standard scale for custom hauling with horses used to be one cent per bushel per mile. He has charged as high as 14 cents per bushel for hauling from the 101. Trucks are now hauling for half the old horse hauling charge and making money at it.

Vulcan will be remembered as the town from which Slim Moorehouse jumped into the limelight with his 32-horse team which used to haul a string of 15 wagons. Very good for a show outfit, but hardly practical for every day use. Most Vulcan farmers who are still hauling with horses use six

or eight, drawing a 125-bushel grain tank and a 75-bushel trailer. It was a day's job with such an outfit to haul 200 bushels from the 101. On the day of my visit Teachert made four round trips before noon time, hauling a total of 290 bushels with the truck. Six trips a day for a total of 420 bushels is a standard day's work for Teachert's truck.

All the testimony I got from Teachert was corroborated by R. Herdman, who, after spending a good part of 20 years behind a plodding pair of Percherons on a 30-mile round trip in all kinds of weather, has become a fair weather "teamster" with the aid of a Chevie truck. Herdman volunteered the information that under his load and road conditions he can make 16 miles per gallon of gas. At the end of last season he traded in his truck so that he knows exactly where he stands on maintenance and overhead

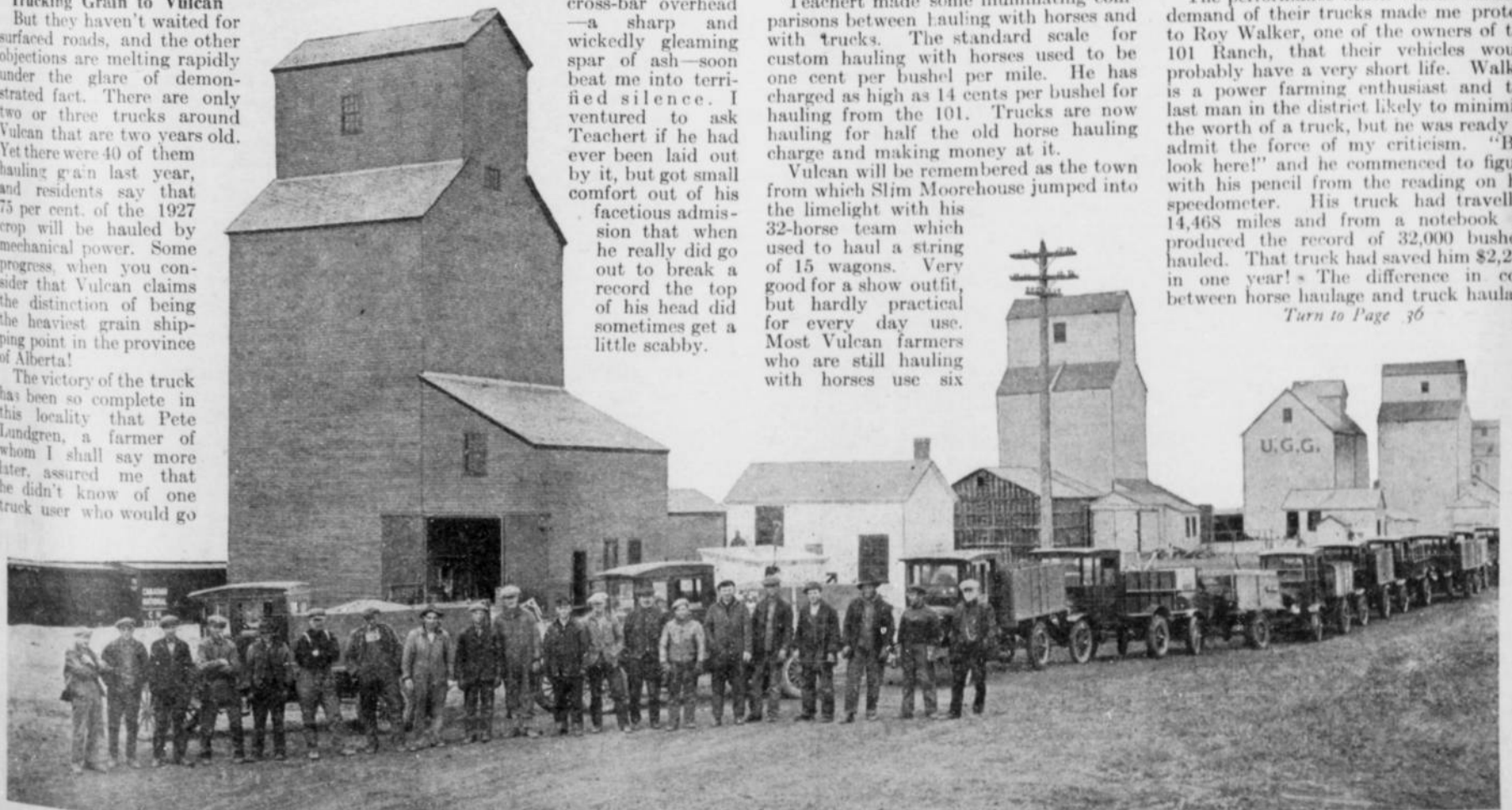
costs. "My truck venture paid me over and over again," he will tell you.

Everett McPherson told me of his conversion to the grain truck. "For some years," he declared, "I have been the trustee for an estate 17 miles from town. Generally got my own grain hauled before cold weather set in, and then I would commence the endless job of hauling from out east. Invariably I spent most of the winter on the road and marketing that crop became the bugbear of my existence. The truck provided the way out. Nowadays if there is still grain to haul out when cold weather sets in it remains in the bin on the farm till summer."

McPherson's story explained the unusual activity around the grain elevators on the day of my visit in July. At this season of the year, when summerfallows require a concentration of horse power, elevator men are in the habit of sitting with their feet perched up on the stove contemplating jumpy grain prices and patrons who come not. But through Vulcan's main street roared a procession of bouncing trucks at minute intervals like fire apparatus responding to an emergency alarm.

The performance which Vulcan farmers demand of their trucks made me protest to Roy Walker, one of the owners of the 101 Ranch, that their vehicles would probably have a very short life. Walker is a power farming enthusiast and the last man in the district likely to minimize the worth of a truck, but he was ready to admit the force of my criticism. "But look here!" and he commenced to figure with his pencil from the reading on his speedometer. His truck had travelled 14,468 miles and from a notebook he produced the record of 32,000 bushels hauled. That truck had saved him \$2,240 in one year! The difference in cost between horse haulage and truck haulage

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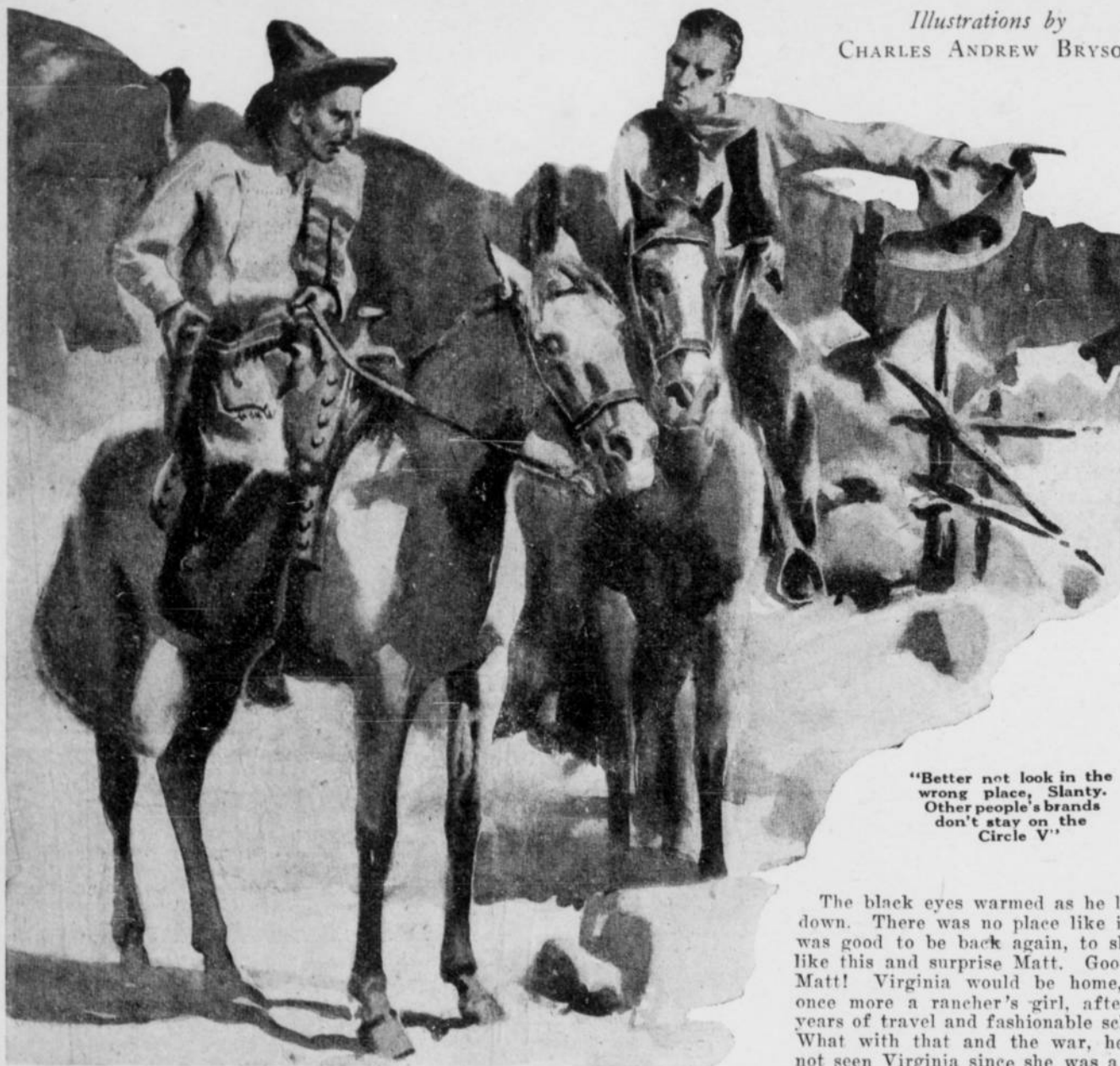
This photo of truck drivers hauling to the elevators at Three Hills shows that here also, as at many Alberta points, the use of the truck for grain hauling is becoming very common.



# Boss of the Circle V

By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST

Illustrations by  
CHARLES ANDREW BRYSON



"Better not look in the wrong place, Slanty. Other people's brands don't stay on the Circle V."

## CHAPTER I

ALL Day long Lee Hollister had been riding. He had come into the hills the afternoon before from desert slopes of sage, greasewood and cactus—where floating dust and blazing sunlight fused monotonous distance into a dazzle of color—past a sun-baked promontory of rock, and down-grade abruptly into the twilight of a narrow canyon. That night he had camped on the edge of an icy little stream, with the pleasant incense of cedar smoke curling up beside him and all the world shut out, save for a far ribbon of stars above the canyon's rim.

In the morning he had resumed the twisting trail that hugged the canyon wall, emerging upon an open flat and topping a ridge where cedar, juniper and pinon gave place to pine. Skirting the rim of another red-walled canyon that lay like a deep gash at his feet, he climbed a second ridge and drew in long satisfying draughts of air spiced with the keen odor of pine needles.

In the yellow-brown of khaki trousers and flannel shirt he merged into his surroundings as naturally as the tall straight pines around him, or the brown needle carpet beneath. He was tall and straight himself, a full six feet, moving easily and lightly. For the rest, one got the impression of a keenly modelled profile that the sun had finished in bronze, composed black eyes that saw much and betrayed little, and a dark face that looked impassive but could flash into an engaging grin.

He travelled steadily and deliberately, as a man will who knows his way and has no need to take bearings or hesitate over a doubtful trail. But his eyes took constant account of his surroundings, glancing slowly to right, to left, now at vistas unfolding ahead of him, again upwards at some outstanding height or down at a brawling stream threshing its way through a gorge. Landmarks, all of them. He picked them up one

by one, with the quiet regard of satisfied recognition. Now and then he whistled softly, a muted melody as liquid as the call of a distant flute.

There was no reason—except perhaps a little matter of sentiment—why Lee Hollister should be taking the longest way to his destination. He might easily have gone on by train to Saunders and from there taken Andy Gleason's river stage that lurched and rattled over 20 miles of rutted roads to a point within an hour's tramp of Matt Blair's Sun Valley Ranch—better known as the Circle V. But he had chosen to come in from the opposite direction. It was the way by which he had first arrived, a silent, black-headed youngster with tired legs and suspicious eyes, nearly 20 years before. Matt Blair had brought him.

Late afternoon found him going steadily downward, not in a direct grade, but in a rolling succession of low ridges. He topped the crest of the last one and drew rein.

There it lay, a wide valley where grazing never failed in the most arid season. A plummy line of willows and cottonwoods marked the course of a creek. Well-timbered heights looked down on it, rugged rock promontories—and one tall pinnacle that was like a monument. At the lower end stood the ranch buildings, low and pleasantly straggling, and beyond them the foothills kept guard—sweeping down in a notch that formed a frame for shimmering, sun-baked distances.

Out there were the high desert slopes and the road to Saunders. At the northern end, where Lee had stopped, the heights were more rugged, with a wall of cliff that glowed like copper in the afternoon sun, seeming to hem the valley in—until one saw a narrow opening at the foot. The creek, a torrent in springtime, came tumbling from the heights on one side of the valley and disappeared in a rocky little ravine on the opposite side.

The black eyes warmed as he looked down. There was no place like it. It was good to be back again, to slip in like this and surprise Matt. Good old Matt! Virginia would be home, too, once more a rancher's girl, after the years of travel and fashionable schools. What with that and the war, he had not seen Virginia since she was a slim, flying thing of 14.

The warmth vanished in a puzzled frown. He had caught sight of a wide, ugly slash in the timber on the opposite slope of the hill. That was odd. Matt never cut timber that way. He either thinned—with a wise eye for a second growth—or made a clean sweep of everything. That strip was wastefully cut, with high stumps left standing like the snapped-off masts of a wrecked ship. Down in the valley he espied a small bunch of cattle, perhaps 40 or 50. That also was unusual. The Circle V cattle were always herded on the lower ranges at this time of the year, and were not driven up here until the dry season.

Hollister's face was impassive again as he wheeled about from the commanding rimrock, retraced his way for a little distance and started circuitously down.

Here the valley was lost to view. The slope dropped abruptly, with sharp turns and jutting angles and open patches of shale that slid beneath his horse's feet. It was bare and rocky on this side, and vegetation, where there was any, was little more than a tough scrub.

Over to the right a black hole yawned, its edges blurred with sprawling bushes. That was the mouth of the old Bonanza mine, long since abandoned, where one lucky gold pocket had given Matt Blair and his partner their first start and had brought hordes of other men to stake claims.

That hillside had echoed once to the sound of voices—the muffled blows of picks and the sullen-boom of blasting—as men burrowed feverishly for the gold that was never found again. Now it had been silent for years, torn and tunnelled and cross-tunnelled, bearing its healing scars in peace. Matt owned it all, not so much for its value—it would not have brought a dollar an acre—but because it was a relic of the old days. There was a lot of sentiment in Matt.

The old Bonanza was behind him; the

last steep turn of the trail brought him into a narrow gulch. There were sparse cedars here, with a scattering of juniper and jack pine on the slopes. Hollister gave a scarcely audible grunt.

A man was approaching, riding close to the fringe of cedar, as if keeping out of view. He was a lank, loosely-built man, with a long, wolfish face and bulky shoulders. A clumsy looking man, but the turn of his head, as he caught sight of Hollister, was a smooth swift movement like the dart of a snake. His stare of recognition carried a suggestion of surprise that did not include welcome. Then he rode forward, with a slow grin which showed teeth discolored by tobacco.

"Hello, Lee. You back?"

"Looks like it, doesn't it? Hello, Slanty."

The reply was civil, and no more. Lee Hollister did not like Slanty Gano and Slanty knew it, and found a certain oblique pleasure in making himself as obnoxious as possible. Slanty's nickname had come originally from the Mongolian tilt of his eyes, but once given, it had seemed peculiarly appropriate. He was shifty and evasive, and never met any issue directly. A good worker when he wanted to be, he was too quarrelsome to hold any job long, and usually shifted for himself in some mysterious way in a cabin back in the hills. For the rest, he bullied when he dared and backed down when he didn't; gloried in his knavery and held a grudge to the end of time.

Hollister's eyes dwelt on him with an impersonal regard. Without any hint of aggressiveness, they seemed to call for an explanation of his presence on Matt Blair's land.

"Riding for the Circle V?" he enquired blandly.

"Not for that outfit." The grin became a sneer. "I'm hirin' other folks to ride for me. Want a job?"

"No." The laconic answer ignored Slanty's evident desire to be offensive, and what was equally irritating, it betrayed not the slightest interest in Slanty's rise in life. Hollister merely stayed there, sitting his horse patiently. Slanty's eyes took on malevolence. He jerked his horse half around.

"Been lookin' for strays," he explained insolently. "I'm missin' 'em pretty regular lately."

"Better not look in the wrong place, Slanty. Other people's brands don't stay on the Circle V."

Black eyes and greenish ones met and measured each other. The greenish ones wavered.

"Peppery as ever, ain't you, Lee? Well, so long; I got work to do."

He turned with a dig of spurs and was off, returning in the way by which he had come.

Lee watched him. Then he also turned, and rode toward the narrow pass opening into that lovely strip which wandering Navajos, long ago, had named the Valley of the Sun.

Slanty Gano, from a safe distance, turned in the saddle and saw him disappear. There was an ugly twist to his lower lip.

"Think you're the big boss around here, don't ye?" he muttered vindictively. "Matt Blair's little pet! Well, make the most of your time. You're goin' to learn a few things."

## CHAPTER II

Lee Hollister rode slowly. Things were puzzling him; the little evidences of mismanagement; the wasteful timber slash; the presence of Slanty Gano on Circle V land—sliding through that fringe of cedar as though he did not wish to be seen. There had been a new assurance about Slanty, in spite of his grudging retreat. Two years ago Matt had run Slanty off the Circle V for abusing a horse, and Slanty had avoided it ever since. It was queer.

He hesitated as he looked down the valley at the well-known ranch house on its gentle knoll. Then he turned to the right and into the little rocky ravine where the creek ran.

It was dim and quiet here, and as

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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

Associate Editors:

R. D. COLQUETTE, P. M. ABEL, AMY J. ROE

Artist: ARCH. DALE

VOL. XX WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 1, 1927 No. 17

## The Progress of Radio

How well we all remember the great surprise occasioned by the introduction of radio broadcasting only a decade ago. In that extremely brief period it has reached to the uttermost parts of the earth, revolutionizing human relationships in a degree second only to the advent of the automobile.

The Arctic explorer, ice-bound in the Land of the Midnight Sun, is, by means of radio, in touch with civilization. The aviator, winging his hundred-mile per hour flight across the Atlantic, broadcasts his movements to the world. The most remote settler on the prairie gets market quotations within a minute or two of the market's close. The farm household everywhere, in the evening, listens in to the world's greatest artists and enjoys, without cost, what only a few years ago was within reach of but a privileged few. On July 1 all Canada, by radio, listened in to the Jubilee Celebration at Ottawa.

Yet we are no longer surprised. Radio broadcasting and reception continue to improve and to conquer the interference of the elements. It is one of those remarkable inventions which brings the people of the world closer together and greatly enriches our whole civilization.

## Fort Churchill

Hon. Charles A. Dunning, minister of railways, stirred up quite a hornet's nest when he announced in Winnipeg, on August 15, that the northern terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway would be Fort Churchill and not Port Nelson, which for the past ten years has been commonly accepted as the Bay port. Mr. Dunning had just returned from a personal inspection of the two ports and had been accompanied by Frederick Palmer, a British port engineer of high repute, and by Brig.-Gen. Paterson, of Winnipeg, president of the "On-to-the-Bay" Association. It was upon Mr. Palmer's recommendation that he decided upon Fort Churchill, and Gen. Paterson has issued a statement expressing complete agreement with Mr. Dunning's decision.

"It will not be necessary to wait for another session of parliament for sanction of this change of policy," declared the minister of railways, "as the government has given me full power to proceed with the route as I see fit. I intimated at last session that there might be some changes in plans and provision was made to take care of this." The end of the steel is now at Mile 356, near Limestone River. It will branch off from there north-west to Fort Churchill, a distance of 150 miles and the completed route will be 90 miles longer than if Nelson had been the terminus. Construction work on the grade to Churchill is to begin at once and to be pushed rapidly, according to Mr. Dunning.

As soon as Mr. Dunning issued his statement he was vigorously assailed by the Winnipeg newspapers and many others. It was charged that he was deliberately ignoring parliament and acting in an autocratic manner. Some journals even intimated it was a scheme to delay completion of the route to the Bay with the idea of shelving it permanently.

Apparently these critics of Mr. Dunning's have not read the discussion which took place in parliament on April 8, 1927, when the House

voted \$5,130,000 for the Hudson Bay Railway and terminals. In that discussion Mr. Dunning made a very lengthy statement of the government's plans and policy. He pointed out that, while there was no debate as to the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route, there was considerable doubt as to whether Nelson or Churchill was the best port for the northern terminus. He stated that he had engaged Frederick Palmer, president of the British Engineering Institute and consulting port engineer of the British government, to make a study of both harbors and to visit them in the month of August to decide which was the more satisfactory, and he read to the House his letter of instructions to Mr. Palmer. He also quoted from the report of the Senate committee, which endorsed the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route in 1920, that,

in the opinion of this committee, sufficient care was not taken in the selection of Nelson as the terminus of the railway, and that the government should not make further important expenditures upon this port without first making a new and thorough examination into the relative merits of Churchill and Nelson as a terminus for the railroad.

It was in agreement with Mr. Dunning's definite statement that the two ports were to be investigated by a competent authority during the present summer and the best one finally selected, that the House of Commons voted the money. Mr. Guthrie, leader of the Conservative party, in the same debate strongly endorsed the Hudson Bay route and concurred in Mr. Dunning's decision to make a further investigation of the two ports before settling the matter finally.

In view of these facts, fully set forth on the pages of Hansard, the criticism of Mr. Dunning's decision is away wide of the mark. Parliament and the government undoubtedly gave Mr. Dunning full authority to investigate the two ports and decide upon the best one. Whether or not he is right the future only will tell, but there is no doubt as to his authority and we have no doubt whatever as to his sincerity. As we have said before, we believe that the best guarantee that the Hudson Bay Railway will be completed, and completed rapidly, is that Mr. Dunning is minister of railways and is in charge of the whole project. He stated in parliament and in Winnipeg that the selection of Churchill would not delay the completion of the route because, while the mileage would be greater, the harbor at Churchill would require less time and labor to develop than at Nelson. He stated also that the government was sending an ice-breaker and three airplanes to remain in Hudson Strait for approximately one year, to investigate the best route for navigation and determine what aids the navigation, in the way of lighthouses, etc., would be required.

Had Nelson been the northern terminus the steel would have reached the Bay in 1928, but the terminals would not have been completed nor the route opened for traffic until some time later. Mr. Dunning says that, with Churchill as the port, the route will be opened just as quickly as though Nelson had been the final selection, although the steel will not reach Churchill until 1929, but construction will proceed at both ends and on the terminals without delay.

While there may be some temporary disappointment that Churchill is the final selection, we believe that the great body of public opinion interested in the Hudson Bay Railway route, here in Western Canada, will be satisfied to leave the matter in Mr. Dunning's hands, in the belief that western wheat will be shipped to Europe by the Hudson Bay route in 1930.

## The Conservative Opportunity

When the Conservative convention meets in Winnipeg, on October 11, to select a leader and draft a platform for the guidance of the party on the welfare of Canada, it has an opportunity to make history. We suggest, for the consideration of the convention, the much vexed problem of party campaign funds. It has been demonstrated through the evidence

taken before the Royal Commission, investigating the customs scandal, that the distillers, brewers, exporters, bootleggers, etc., made large contributions to the campaign funds of both the Liberal and Conservative parties.

There isn't a single Liberal or Conservative statesman, or near statesman or would-be statesman, who believes that the acceptance of campaign funds from the liquor interests is not detrimental to the best interests of the public life of Canada. Apparently the Liberal party is not disposed to take any action to remove this blot upon the fair name of our country, nor to prevent a continuance of this iniquitous practice. Here is an opportunity for the Conservative convention to make a master stroke towards cleaning up public life and removing the chief incentive to political corruption.

If the Conservative convention, after due consideration and with all sincerity, wishes to contribute towards purity in public life, it will place in its platform a plank something like this: "That all contributions to political campaign funds should be published with the amount and the donor's name, both before and after elections are held." If the Conservative convention will place this plank in its platform it will, by one stroke of policy, do more to purify our public life than can be accomplished by all the rest of its platform put together. Following up such a declaration would naturally come the introduction of the necessary legislation in parliament, which would have the support of all the Progressive, U.F.A., Labor and Independent members and even the government could not fail to support the policy. To the Conservative party, then, would go the thanks of every Canadian citizen interested in purifying our political life.

Is the Conservative party equal to this great opportunity?

## John Oliver's Death

The death of "Honest John" Oliver, premier of British Columbia, at the age of 71, removes the most unique figure prominent in the public life of Canada. Born in poor circumstances, gifted with a giant physique and an indefatigable worker, he graduated from the "University of Hard Knocks" and rose by sheer force of ability to the premiership of his province and was the dictator in British Columbia politics for the past ten years.

His life was a first-class romance in pioneering. At 11 years of age he was working half-time as "donkey boy" in his father's little mine in Derbyshire, England. At 12 years he quit school, worked in the mine and in odd hours sold eggs. At 14 he came to Canada with his family and, as the eldest child on an Ontario farm, he assumed his full responsibility. By the age of 21 he was recognized as an expert farmer, an expert axeman in the woods, a well-digger of ability and a capable stone mason. Moving to British Columbia at this time he homesteaded at Delta and owned and operated one of the first steam threshing outfits in the province. His conquest of the flood waters and reclamation of new agricultural areas marked him as a man of ability and vision.

At 42 years of age an extemporaneous political stump speech drew attention to the giant pioneer and two years later he was elected to the legislature as an ardent Conservative, supporting the late Sir Richard McBride. Five years later, however, he was found in the Liberal ranks and leader of the Liberal opposition. At 53 years of age he was defeated in the general election and for seven years devoted his time to his farm. At 60 he was again called to the legislature and made minister of agriculture under Premier Brewster, who died a few months later, and Oliver became first minister of his province. For ten years he has been the political leader of British Columbia and died in the harness as he would have wished.

Experienced in all the hardships of the pioneer life and conqueror of the difficulties



which beset the early settlers, Oliver was truly a man of the people. He was the product of an age that is rapidly passing away in Canada. His career should be an incentive to many thousands of young men throughout the land.

### Clearing the Air

Premier Baldwin's explanation and interpretation of the decisions of the Imperial Conference of last October, as published elsewhere in this issue, was very timely. The hearty and emphatic declaration, both by the Prince of Wales and the premier of Britain, that Canada is a free and independent nation, equal in status in every way to Great Britain puts an end to a much debated question.

It will be bad medicine for those little Canadians who hate to see their country become a nation and a full partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations, but the old idea of our national inferiority and subordination has now passed into the limbo of forgotten things.

Canada today, with the heartiest good wishes of the British parliament, is a free, self-governing, independent nation, in the sisterhood of British nations, recognizing a common king. By this master stroke in statesmanship the British Empire, instead of becoming weaker, is today more influential than ever before in the world's history.

### Another Customs Nuisance

It was reported in the press in a dispatch from Edmonton, Alberta, on August 18, that the Alberta exhibits for eight state fairs in the United States had been held up by some over-zealous official in the United States customs service and would probably not reach the fairs in time to exhibit. There is no blame to be attached to the official who held up the exhibits; he was probably merely carrying out the letter of the law. Exactly the same thing happens from time to time when shipments of goods are coming from the United States into Canada. If the exact letter of the customs laws was strictly adhered to at all times by Canadian and American customs officials, it

would pretty nearly stop the exchange of goods between the two countries. It is high time for the two governments to get together and whittle away a thousand or more petty interferences in the huge volume of trade between Canada and the United States. It is not necessary to wipe out the tariff entirely between these two countries, though that should take place gradually during the next decade or two. But these two nations are bound to be, henceforth, each other's best customer and, for mutual benefit, every possible petty annoyance should be removed.

### Another Precedent Shattered

When the British premier, The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, bid farewell to Canada, on August 18, he expressed, in happy terms, the pleasure which his Canadian visit had given him and declared that it was the first time that a prime minister of Great Britain had visited any British dominion during his term of office. It seems hardly believable, but such is the fact.

There seems to have been a sort of unwritten law that, so long as Great Britain was recognized as the dominant partner of the British Empire, it would be bad taste and possibly cause complications if the British premier, while in office, were to visit subordinate dominions. It seems to be a pretty far-fetched idea, yet, nevertheless, it prevailed. Since, however, the Imperial Conference, in October, 1926, declared full equality between Great Britain and the various dominions in the British Commonwealth of Nations, the unwritten prohibition upon the movements of the British prime minister has been lifted. We shall now hope to have more frequent visits from the premier of England and British cabinet ministers. The oftener they come the more pleased we shall be to have them.

It reminds us of another unwritten law which prevailed for a hundred years or more in the United States. According to this precedent no president of the United States was supposed to step on foreign soil during his term of office. It was Roosevelt who, by exercising mere

common sense, killed this precedent and released future presidents from its grip. Thus Wilson was able to attend the Peace Conference and Harding visited Canada, where he received the most cordial welcome that Canada could give to the head of a neighboring state. Slowly but surely the "dead hand" of precedent is lifted.

### To Promote Goodwill

Some time ago the treasury department of the United States cancelled the regulation by which American tourists visiting Canada might take back with them merchandise to the value of \$100 without paying duty. A few weeks ago, however, the United States customs court reversed the decision of the treasury department and tourists now have their privileges restored. This is a very reasonable decision and will tend to encourage tourist traffic in Canada and promote a better feeling between the two countries. It would be a very sensible idea for the Canadian parliament to make a reciprocal regulation. Every Canadian who visits the United States (or any other country) finds something to bring home and usually the amount of the purchases is well within the \$100 limit. It is not very pleasant to have one's grips and clothing searched to see if by any chance there may be a pair of stockings, a blouse or a box of cigars upon which duty should be paid. Let us have reciprocal free trade at least to the extent of \$100 in the little items that tourists carry back and forth and thus make a little effort to be more neighborly.

Automobile accidents took a toll of 606 lives in Canada during 1926. This works out to a death rate of 6.5 per 100,000 of population. It is altogether too high. If the fatalities were confined to the hare-brained drivers who are responsible for most of them the situation would tend to correct itself. Unfortunately it is usually the innocent who suffer. A further tightening up and enforcement of traffic regulations, with stiffer sentences for those who are culpable, is necessary to bring auto accidents down to the minimum.



A Hot Time for the Switchman



## Old Journals and New Novels

If you wish to know more of Canada's romantic story than is contained in the formal school histories be guided by Prof. D. C. Harvey's recommendations below

OUR history may be outlined thus: exploration, settlement, and political development; and our literature as the record, exposition, and interpretation of these phases of our history. Exploration has been a continuous process, and abounds in romance; settlement, too, has been continuous, at first confined to the French, the English, the Scotch, and the Irish, but, during the last 30 years, comprising some 60 different nationalities; and our political evolution has been an inspiring story of the emergence of a new northern nation in emulation of the United States and in partnership with Great Britain and the other nations of the British Commonwealth. Consequently, our literature has been informed by the spirit of romance, the pioneer spirit, and the visions of youth or the dreams of old men. It has been less imaginative than descriptive, more historical than creative, richer in political speeches and editorials than in psychological novels, arm-chair essays, humorous outbreaks, or philosophical treatises. But it is to our credit that Canadians from the earliest days have aspired to literature, and have kept up a running-fire of self-criticism and interpretation along with their bush fires and burning stubble.

### Pathfinders of Renown

To understand our history and to adopt a reasonable standard of criticism for our literature, it is necessary to live through these stages in imagination, to picture what we could have done under similar circumstances, with similar handicaps. The best way to recapture the spirit of the early explorers is to read their own journals, to follow them day by day, their hopes and fears, their discomforts and dangers, the thrill of discovery, the heroism in discouragement and defeat. All of these did not keep journals, all journals are not available as they left their authors' hands; but some of them may be found in the publications of the Champlain Society, others in the Trail Makers series, while, in general, the romance of exploration, of Indian warfare, and of rivalry between the French and the British for possession of North America, are nowhere so well

told as in the brilliant works of Francis Parkman. Secondary studies, too, of explorers, statesmen, and men of action, may be found in *The Chronicles of Canada*, and *The Makers of Canada*; but the most comprehensive sketch of Canadian history and achievement, including exploration, settlement, political development, literature and the other arts, is to be found in *Canada and its Provinces*.

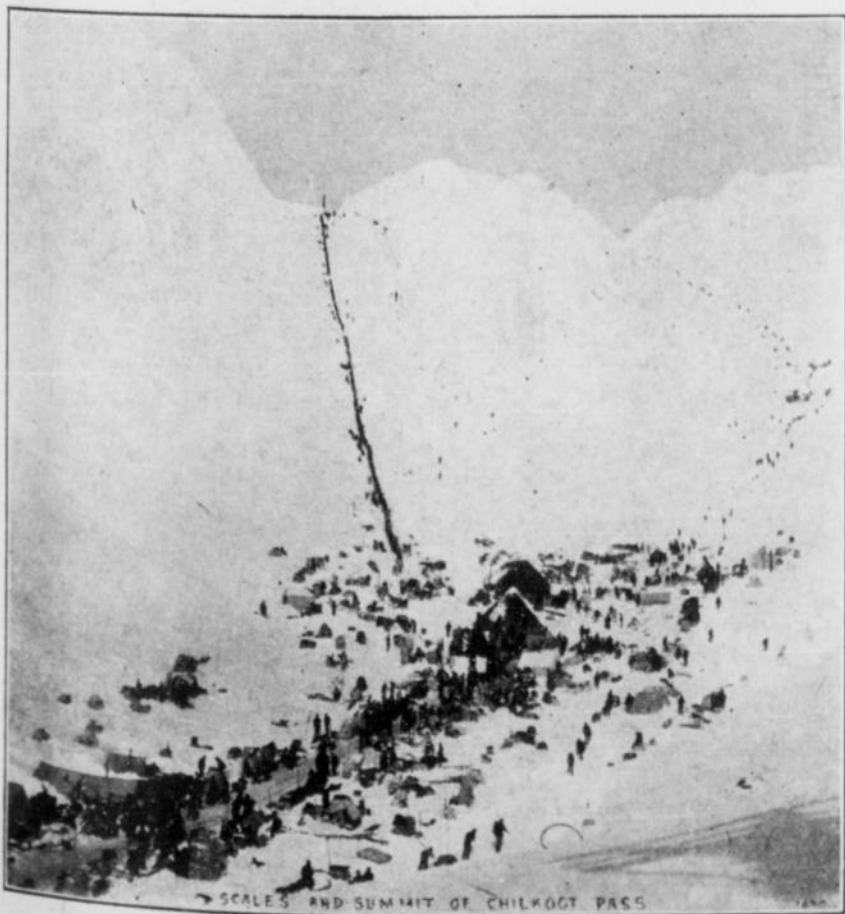
The last three series have both the faults and the virtues of co-operative works. Apart from the fact that they are uneven in quality, there is considerable overlapping in treatment, and repetition of material, particularly in the biographical sketches of men who contributed to such important movements as responsible government and Confederation. But with all their limitations, they provide a necessary background for general reading.

Of a general nature also are the three sketches of Canadian literature recently published by Baker, Mac-Meehan, and Logan. Baker in his *Pre-Confederation Canadian Literature* gives a careful study of the Loyalist heritage and is particularly good on Howe and Haliburton. Mac-Meehan calls attention to five waves of Canadian production, English and French, moving from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and merging into a Canadian national chorus. Logan attempts to classify and ear-mark the various types of prose and poetry, and to show their relation to English, American and continental schools.

Some help may also be had from Anthologies of prose and verse, such as those of, Watson and Pierce, Broadus and Broadus, Garvin, and the Oxford book of Canadian verse. They will at least give one the names of our writers, even if the selections are rather too brief to do justice to any one of them. Then, one may turn to the Ryerson Press series: *The makers of Canadian literature and masterpieces of Canadian literature*.

### Portraits of Early Times

But just as one can learn more about the actual spirit and character of exploration by the intimate study of one explorer, about the hardships of early settlement by an intimate study of the



SCALES AND SUMMIT OF CHILCOOT PASS

Gold discoveries in the Cariboo and in the Klondike have contributed to the romance of Canada's story. Chas. E. Hope, Fort Langley, B.C., sends The Guide this snap taken in the gold rush of '98.

## FAMOUS FEET

..how they're kept free from corns



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And what a delightful way to end a corn! A dainty pad... like velvet... fits over the corn and stops the pain at once... One plaster usually conquers the corn. But even the deep-seated corn seldom requires more than two... The new 1927 Blue-jay, with the new creamy-white pad, is now ready at your drug store... For calluses and bunions use Blue-jay Bunion and Callus Plasters.

THE New  
**Blue-jay**

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bacteria by the millions and invites tooth decay, gum troubles and pyorrhea.

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(6334)A

### The Grain Growers' Guide

records of one pioneer, about the unfolding of political genius by the intimate study of the men of one outstanding political movement, so it is best to take a few representative books that have stood the test of time, and to read them with care.

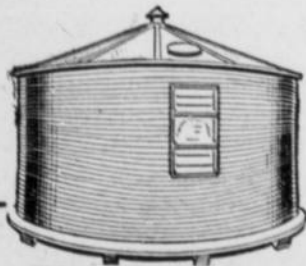
Though late in time, Arthur Heming's, *The Drama of the Forest* is early in subject matter, and will give one a very sympathetic picture of wild-life, much as it was all over Canada before the era of settlement. For the transition period between French and English settlement, between wild life and ordered existence, there are several interesting historical novels. Parker's *Seats of the Mighty* and Kirby's, *Golden Dog*, should be read for an imaginative picture of Quebec under the later French regime, but they should be read in conjunction with De Gaspe's, *Canadian of Old*. The latter author was a French Canadian who reveals a mellowness that neither Parker nor Kirby approach, and in addition he writes of those whom he loves, with great sensibility and with much more than intellectual curiosity. These should be followed by Lesperance's, *The Bastonnais*, which gives a picture of the French Canadians during the American invasion of 1775-6, not to be found in the conventional history; and by Richardson's, *Wacousta*, which deals with the Pontiac wars and the Siege of Detroit. Something of the romantic history of the maritimes may be found in M. H. Catherwood's, *The Lady of Fort St. John*; and of the western fur-traders in Agnes Laut's, *The Lords of the North*.

### Dramatic Pioneer Tales

For the pioneer stage and the struggle between culture and agriculture one will find much interest in: Mrs. Moodie's, *Roughing it in the Bush*; Mrs. Traill's, *Twenty-Seven years in Canada*; Mrs. Jamieson's, *Winter Studies and Summer Rambles*; Judge Haliburton's, *The Clockmaker and The Old Judge*; Gerin Lajoie's, *Jean Rivard*; Hemon's, *Marie Chapdelaine*; Rivard's, *Chez Nous*; Stead's, *Neighbors*; Canon Gill's, *The Manitoba Chore Boy*; Love in Manitoba and *An Irishman's Luck*; Martha Ostenso's, *Wild Geese*; F. P. Grove's, *Settlers of the Marsh* and Mrs. Skelton's, *The Backwoodsman*.

In thinking of our political development there is a tendency to fall back upon short historical text books or popular biographies of Canadian statesmen. But this is not enough. One should read as many of the speeches and addresses as are available of some of the more eminent men of each epoch. One cannot do better for an interpretation of the responsible government period than to read the life letters and speeches of Joseph Howe, edited by Chisholm. Here is both literature and political thought in literary form. As pure literature one might select his speeches on Eloquence and on Shakespeare; and for the finest expression of political theory, one might take his four open letters to Lord John Russell. For the Confederation period, the most attractive exposition of the aspirations of his day is to be found in the *Addresses on British-American Union*, by D'Arcy McGee. This might be supplemented by Whelan, *The Union of the British Provinces*, which contains the speeches of the Fathers of Confederation at the various banquets held in 1864, between Charlottetown and Toronto. Here the Fathers are at their best, speaking as if in the presence of all Canada, and at times they rise to heights of genuine eloquence and real literature.

It is fitting on our sixtieth anniversary that one should conclude with the Fathers of Confederation. Space allows this final word, that if we once begin to read systematically and try to picture for ourselves a cross-section of our wide country at any given time, its life, social customs, institutions and dreams, our interest will grow and our vision clear; and, as we read the short list of books here suggested, others will force themselves into the picture to complete its outlines.



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In 1926 cream cheques from this grade herd of 12 cows totalled \$1,572.57, an average of \$131.04 per cow.

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# Canada's Peace Bells

It was five minutes of noon, July 1, 1927. The first minister of the land had just finished speaking. The vast throng gathered on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, waited expectantly to hear the striking of the clock and the music of the bells in Victory Tower. A tense silence had fallen over the great crowd of people as the slow moving hands of the huge clock, high up in the tower, marked off the passing few minutes. Two pigeons fluttered about the tall tower. Along the western sky an airplane glided gracefully. It was a solemn and dramatic moment. The premier had just told the story of the new bells and the old clock. He had told how in the fire of 1916 the old parliament buildings had been demolished; of how the clock in the old tower on the evening of the fire struck the hours of 10 and 11, when its tower had been wrapped in flames. The old sentinel had "stood guard over the passing hours" until: "At midnight the crash came. In an endeavor to strike the final hour it fell, its belfry demolished, its voice silenced."

The new clock was to strike, for the first time, the hour of 12. Its bells we had been told had been so fashioned that its striking and its chimes would reproduce as exactly as sound would permit the tone of old London's Big Ben and the Westminster Chimes. It would serve to remind Canadians of "the near relationship of the Mother of Parliaments to our own," while the music of the bells would be a lasting memorial to the peace that marked the close of the Great War and to Canada's heroic dead.

Somewhere near a cannon boomed. Clarion trumpet notes sounded from the tower. Then came the measured, deep tones of the clock bell as it told the hour of noon. That first striking of the clock was all that anyone could ask. Its tones were deep, full and rich. It helped to compensate for the marring of the first playing of the carillon by the sputtering of an airplane, which circled the tower three times in the next 15 minutes. The plane was flying low over the crowd in order to get official photographs, and effectively drowned the voice of the carillon as it sounded out the strains of O Canada, the Maple Leaf and God Save the King.

## Installed in Tower

These bells are now an integral part of Canada's national life. On the largest bell of the 53 that go to make up the carillon is an inscription: "This carillon was installed by the authority of parliament to commemorate the peace of 1918 and to keep in remembrance the service and sacrifice of Canada in the Great War." And around the rim of that same bell is the old, old message of peace: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth, peace and goodwill toward men."

The carillon is installed in the great central tower of the parliament building, directly above the Memorial Chamber in which stands an altar, dedicated by the Prince of Wales on his present visit to Canada. On this altar is to be placed the Book of Remembrance in which will be inscribed on illuminated parchment the names of the 60,000 Canadians who "sleep in Flanders' fields."

Above the carillon in the tower stands the clock. It has four dials, each 15 feet 9 inches across, and is visible from the north, east, south and west. At night the faces of the clock are illuminated and they can be seen from a great distance. Over all, on the pinnacle, floats the Union Jack. On special occasions searchlights are played from nearby buildings upon the tower and it stands out wrapped in a mantle of light against the night sky.

## Size Makes for Quality of Tone

Canadians have good reason to enjoy a sense of pride in this national peace memorial. The carillon is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. It was built at the bell foundry at Croydon, England, and installed by the firm of Gillet and Johnson, who also installed what is practically a sister carillon in

*Some impressions of the playing of our National Carillon on Dominion Day at Ottawa*

By AMY J. ROE



Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, showing the Victory tower which houses the Carillon.

Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York. The largest Bourdon bell of our carillon, weighing, as it does, ten tons, is three-quarters of a ton heavier than the heaviest bell of the New York carillon. It is the second largest bell in Canada and the third largest on the American continent. More than half of the 53 bells are less than 300 pounds in weight. The bells extend through four and a half chromatic octaves from the low "E" of the big Bourdon to the high "A" of the top treble 15-pounder. The total bell metal approximates 60 tons. In addition to this there is about 30 tons of steel work in the bell-supports in the tower chamber.

A bell ringer, Mr. Murray, of Kars, has described the process of carillon playing: "There is a vast difference between ringing and chiming. In ringing, the bells are elevated from the point of balance and swung from side to side and are heard for miles around, but in chiming on the carillon principle they remain stationary, being struck with a clapper on the rim, a process which gives forth a faint sound compared to the loud vibrating notes of a bell rung by hand."

## Chimes of the Clock

And while mentioning the mechanics of the carillon, one must also speak of the striking of the clock and its chimes. The clock mechanism is divided into three units—the "going train" which drives the hands, the "striking train" and the "quarter train." The last mentioned controls the chimes which sound every quarter of an hour. They may be detached during carillon playing. The old-fashioned clock weights are dispensed with and in their place are powerful electric motors which lift and release the enormous clock hammers.



Mr. Percival Price at the keyboard.

Mr. Murray also quoted a sympathetic prayer which has been set to the quarter-hour chimes:

"All through this hour  
Lord be my guide,  
And by Thy power  
No foot shall slide."

Perhaps it was because so much has been written and said of the size of the bells that some listeners have expressed disappointment when hearing them. They expected that the carillon would be louder, that they would be able to hear it from a greater distance. Percival Price, carillonneur, has tried to impress upon the Canadian people that they must come to hear the bells prepared to listen for beauty of tone rather than mere volume of sound.

## Tonal Beauty

Those who have heard the leading carillons of Europe claim that our Canadian carillon has even more exquisite balance and range of tone.

Francis Percival Price is a young Canadian, a native of Toronto. He

studied church organ playing in Holland and Belgium, and graduated from the Belgium National Carillon School at Malines. On his return to Canada he took charge of the first carillon to be installed in this country, in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto. Later he accepted an invitation to take over the carillon playing in the Rockefeller Memorial Church, New York, from which position he resigned to become official carillonneur for our national carillon at Ottawa.

Mr. Price wrote of the bells and the playing of them:

"While the carillon is a keyed instrument like the piano, much more physical strength is required to play it, especially when volume is required. To this end the keys are larger, more like broom handles, with a space between each so that the entire force of one hand if necessary may be devoted to playing one note. Pedals are added to overcome the handicap of force, and as somebody has said, 'to give you four hands instead of two.'"

"Notwithstanding this, the carillon is a delicate keyed instrument. It is not generally known that so sensitive is it to touch that the stroke of each clapper is made adjustable to one-fortieth part of an inch. Expression is put directly on the keys and through them given out. There are no mechanical devices like swell shutters or crescendo pedals as on an organ. Expression is direct and therefore as sensitive as a fine violin or a subtle harp."

"As is the case with any instrument or group of instruments, the audience must and will come before it to listen to it. Ottawa is singularly fortunate in having such a place for its carillon as the Victory Tower. One of the biggest reasons for the failure of some carillons to obtain their place as a community instrument is the lack of the realization that just as a singer requires a platform or hall, so a carillon requires a tower and an open space close by."

## Spreading Their Music

Through the magic of radio thousands of people across our own and other lands were able to hear the carillon and the chimes on Dominion Day of Canada's Jubilee year. It is also very gratifying to know that gramophone record impressions were made of the carillon's first ringing. It has thus been made possible for those who live at a distance from the capital city to hear, in their own homes, the voice of Canada's peace bells.

Arrangements have been made for regular Sunday and certain week night programs of carillon playing, with special features for holidays and other special occasions. As the years go by many will go to Ottawa to hear the carillon. If they go to Parliament Hill with ears prepared to listen to "beauty rather than bigness," they will carry away with them memories of harmonies heavenly in their loveliness.

## This "Broom-on-Wheels" Shortens Housework

CAPABLE housekeepers who "get things done" find the carpet-sweeper a necessity now as always. For quick, thorough, everyday sweeping nothing takes the place of this "broom-on-wheels" with its own long-handled dustpans. Universal use confirms this observation of modern house-keeping authorities like Good Housekeeping Institute.

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Keep the old one upstairs as many women do. Then you'll save steps and time.

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"I like the No. 27 XL Acme Cultivator fine, and believe it increases the yield a large percentage. Enclosed find my check, for which send me 32 XL cultivating coulters."

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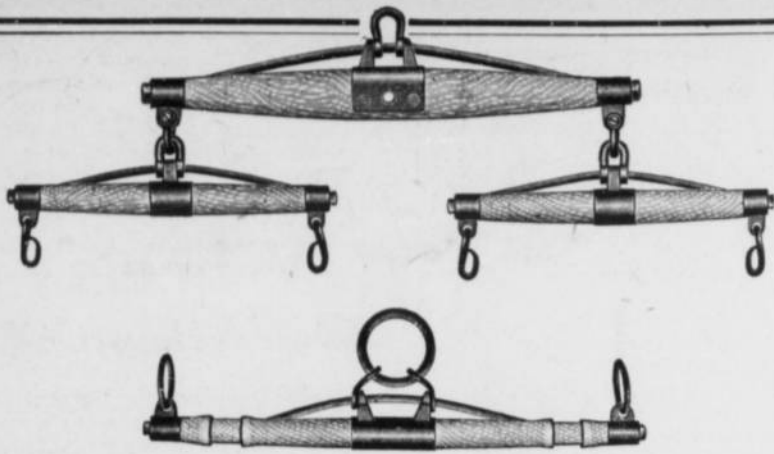
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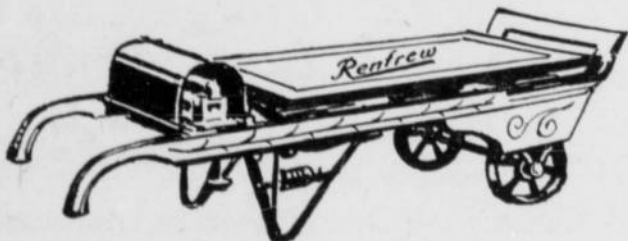
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**Renfrew**  
Truck  
Scale

## Registered Seed

Its cost to the producer—Its value to the farmer

By Major H. G. L. STRANGE

President Canadian Seed Growers' Association

**R**EGISTERED seed, produced by the members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, in accordance with their regulations, inspected and sealed in the sack by the Dominion Seed Branch, certified and guaranteed by them to be in accordance with the Dominion Seeds Act, is each year offered to the farmers of Canada at a definite premium over the local elevator price. This premium depends on the variety of crop and the number of generations the seed is descended from elite stock which is the mother stock of registered seed.

Many farmers enquire; "Why does registered seed cost so much?"

Most seed growers want to know: "Why does not the farmer use more registered seed? Why will he only pay such a small amount for this good stuff?"

The answer to all of these questions is that the costs of producing registered seed are necessarily high, because the standards for the growing crop set by the association and for the final threshed seed set by the Canada Seeds Act, are extremely high and exacting. The costs are also high because the overhead per bushel for cleaning, grading, shipping, storing, insuring, advertising and selling, are high, for the reason that comparatively only a small amount of registered seed is demanded. As the demand increases, and more registered seed is sold, so will the costs decrease; so will the price per bushel decrease.

Prices charged today are much less than they were a few years ago. In 1922, 39,000 bushels of registered seed were sold to the farmers in Canada. In 1926, the amount sold was 156,000 bushels. This is the reason the price is less today. It will be still less when more seed is sold.

### Can Sales Be Increased?

Is there any possibility of selling more? Last year, 33 million bushels of wheat alone were used for seeding in Canada. Of this vast amount, only 90,000 bushels were registered seed. There is, therefore, an enormous possibility for increased use, as soon as the farmer can be persuaded that he can make more money by using registered seed.

Are these high standards, both in the growing crop and in the final seed, that cost so much to attain in every step of the business, necessary?

The main factor in which registered seed differs from all other seed offered on the market, is that registered seed is the only kind that has a definite, positive, and traceable pedigree behind it, back to a single plant, and the high standards of purity in the field and purity in the threshed seed are necessary so that one can be absolutely certain that this line of pedigree is maintained, and that the crop has not become adulterated with inferior material, and that the final seed offered and sealed in the sack will produce a crop that will have all the qualities and benefits and advantages that were possessed by the crops from which the seed came.

What does this pedigree mean? It means that the seed traces back to a single plant, which plant was tested for many years in competition with hundreds, sometimes thousands of

similar plants and that this one particular plant in question possessed merits over all others, merits of higher yield, greater freedom from disease, earlier maturity, more uniform ripening, stiffer straw, and so on, depending on the crop in question.

After all this testing, this single plant is then multiplied and becomes elite seed, which is the mother plant of registered seed. And all the costly and expensive precautions, work and care that the producer of registered seed has to put on to his fields and his crop and his threshed grain, are in order to be sure that his seed is practically the same as produced by this original mother plant.

### Superior Seed Pays Dividends

In the case of wheat, for instance, registered seed will give the farmer higher yields in the field. It will give higher grades at the elevator, because it will ripen more evenly than most stocks without pedigree, and also, particularly, because its high milling and baking value in the case of hard red spring wheats is assured. It is free from most of the hereditary diseases which take such a big toll of our general crops, and because it is stiffer in the straw it will withstand greater storms and not lodge, and because it is bred to ripen as early as possible a crop or a portion of a crop can often be cut a day or so earlier than is usual, which sometimes means a great deal to the farmer.

In the case of oats, one has the same stiffness of straw, the same freedom from disease, the same higher yield per acre, the same high food value, and, in addition with oats, a less percentage of hull, which means more actual feeding value to the bushel.

In the case of barley, all these advantages as well come in, and with malting barleys the malting value is another particularly sought-for factor, which means a greater premium when sold to the malting companies.

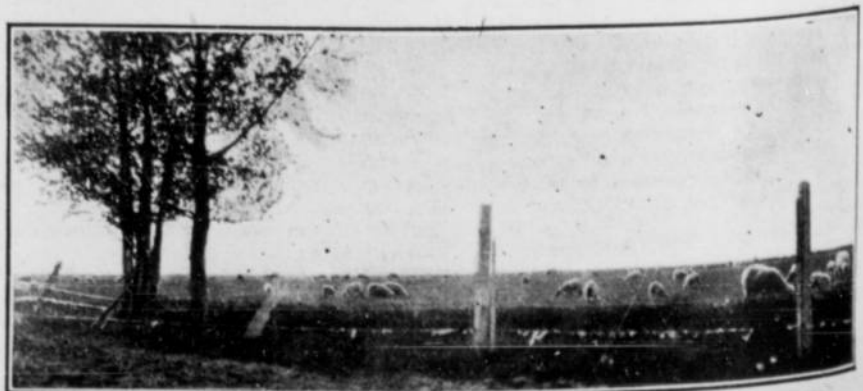
And so one can go through the entire list of registered varieties and show decided advantages attached to them, advantages that are based on careful, painstaking, scientific, comparative experiments, which extend over a term of many years before the seed is offered to the farmer as registered seed.

In other words, the premium that is paid for registered seed is paid for pedigree, which means that properly handled the seed has definite possibilities of making more money for the farmer than any other kind of seed.

When the extra cost of registered seed is figured up and compared with the extra returns per acre that are assured, it will be seen that the money paid for registered seed brings in a fine return to the buyer.

### Maintaining Canada's Position

There can be no argument against the fact that because of the comparatively high scale of living of the Canadian farmer he will have to depend, to no small extent, for his sales at a fair price on the world's market, on the fact of high quality in order to meet competition. I do not know of any other way of attaining this so essential high quality than through the use of registered seed.



Sheep grazing on irrigated alfalfa in the Coaldale district, Southern Alberta.



September 1, 1927

# The British Commonwealth

Consideration—Co-operation—Co-ordination

By RT. HON. STANLEY BALDWIN

WHILE in Canada Premier Stanley Baldwin was the guest of the Canadian government at a dinner given in Ottawa on August 18 and presided over by Premier King. Mr. Baldwin devoted his remarks to the development of the British Empire and his interpretation of the Imperial Conference decisions in October, 1926. His address was as follows:

Tonight I should like to speak to you on the work of the Imperial Conference of last autumn. I feel that I ought not to visit Canada without touching on this particular topic, if only because there fell to me the privilege of being chairman of that conference. I do so the more readily because it is generally agreed that the conference marked an epoch in the relations of the various parts of the British Empire. But there have been many different accounts of the nature of the change which the conference effected, and accounts even differ whether there was any material change at all.

Some people may think this surprising. For my own part, I look upon it as perfectly natural, the truth being that the members of the Imperial Conference came there as representatives of countries with a different outlook and different inherited political traditions. These differences in outlook and in tradition naturally influenced the resulting conceptions, not only of what the conference should do or could do, but also of what it actually did.

Perhaps, therefore, it will be of interest, not only to you, but also to Canada generally, if I try to explain very briefly how I personally interpret the main results of the conference.

Its most important work was, by common consent, the unanimous report of the committee on inter-Imperial relations, a committee which had the fortune to be presided over by one who was a master of language no less than of thought. I mean Lord Balfour.

## Defining Relationships

What that committee did was to attempt to define in a phrase the living relationship of all parts of the British Empire to one another and to begin to work out the practical application of that relationship.

The phrase, to which His Royal Highness has already alluded, has been widely quoted, and I think I can say without fear of contradiction that it will go down to history. You will pardon me if I repeat it here:

"Great Britain and the dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

This formula is founded on two principles, the essential equality of status of all the self-governing parts of the British Empire, and the unity of the whole Empire under the Crown. Are either of these principles new? Perhaps not, certainly not the second. But it was certainly of supreme importance that the first principle should be enunciated, since by it was emphasized the fact, as the report itself says, that every self-governing member of the Empire is now the master of its destiny, and that in fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no compulsion whatever. And it is obvious that the first principle could not be enunciated without special emphasis on the second, since the Crown thereby is given its due place as the abiding symbol and emblem of the unity of the various parts of the world which owe a common allegiance to His Majesty the King.

## Canada's Nationhood

I have heard it said, and said on very high authority, that Canada needed no such charter of nationhood, because she possessed it already, because her sons and daughters had won it for her by their efforts in the Great War, because it was expressed explicitly in the forms of the treaties which marked the peace and by her membership of the League of Nations.

That may well be. I should not venture in opinion on such a point, which is one in which Canada alone can pronounce. But the need for explicit definition was

certainly felt by the representatives of, at any rate, some of the governments who came to London last October, and the countries which they represent have found help in so succinct a statement of their position and our own. We may well be content with the declaration thus unanimously completed and agreed.

Even more important perhaps than this declaration were its effects.

We are a practical people, and, granted that our status is clear, what we all want to know is how best we can carry on the every-day work of running not only our own countries but the British Empire. I will try to show what the conference did in this direction.

## Summed in Three Words

I think that its efforts may be summed up in three words—consideration, co-operation, co-ordination.

Let me take consideration first. The view of the Imperial Conference was that no part of the Empire would henceforward act in external matters which are likely to affect the common weal without counting first what effect its own action may have on other parts of the Empire, and without giving those other parts a chance of expressing their views. Those of us who have the responsibility of governing great countries are already well used to this in our internal affairs. It is our duty to consider not so much sectional interests as the best interests of the whole. But it is more difficult to bear this principle in mind in the conduct of external relations, and it may well be admitted that each of the governments is likely to find the task of carrying it into effect one of constant difficulty and needing constant vigilance. It is not very easy to know how the action, or the contemplated action, of one government may re-act on the interests of another thousands of miles away.

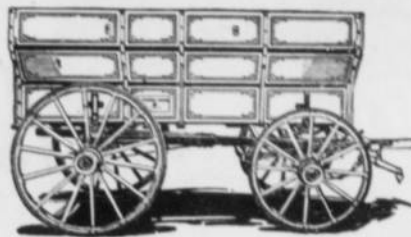
We shall certainly—each of us—make mistakes. Here I comfort myself with the reflection that those who make no mistakes never make anything else. We may each sometimes act in a way that others do not desire. We may be reluctant to act when others want us to do so. It is even possible that we may, by forgetfulness or insufficient understanding, fail to consult each other when we should. But I am convinced that we shall all learn as the years go on, and I confess that I look upon this consultative method of conducting external relations which are of more than individual interest as one of the most interesting and hopeful experiments in that great laboratory of political experiments, the British Empire. We shall all learn the more quickly if we always bear in mind the one guiding principle for the general conduct of negotiations affecting foreign relations which the report of Lord Balfour's committee laid down. That principle was that each government, having fulfilled the duty of informing of its intentions the others likely to be interested, could assume, in the absence of adverse comment, that its policy was generally acceptable, and could, in matters within its sphere, act accordingly; but that no government of the Empire is entitled to take any steps which might involve active obligations on the other self-governing parts of the British Commonwealth without those others' definite assent.

## Mutual Assistance

I pass to co-operation. Possibly this is only another aspect of consideration. If you understand the point of view of the other man, that is the first step to helping him if he wants help. The point which I wish especially to emphasize is this: Now that no question arises as to the constitutional status of any of the self-governing parts of the Empire, each is free to develop its assistance to others especially as it thinks best, in trade, in defence, in migration, in research, in countless other ways.

I confess that, as report after report on these and kindred subjects came up before the Imperial Conference last year, I was greatly struck with the help which the various parts of the Empire were already giving one another. I was even more struck with the almost unlimited possibilities which still remain for extending and developing that help in a variety of ways.

Lastly, I come to co-ordination. In one remarkable passage the report of



No other grain tank in western Canada is built so strong as the McCormick-Deering. Compare the weight of this tank with those offered for less money. There is an additional 100 to 200 pounds of wood and steel in this box that adds life and durability. Sheet steel joints are flax-tight.

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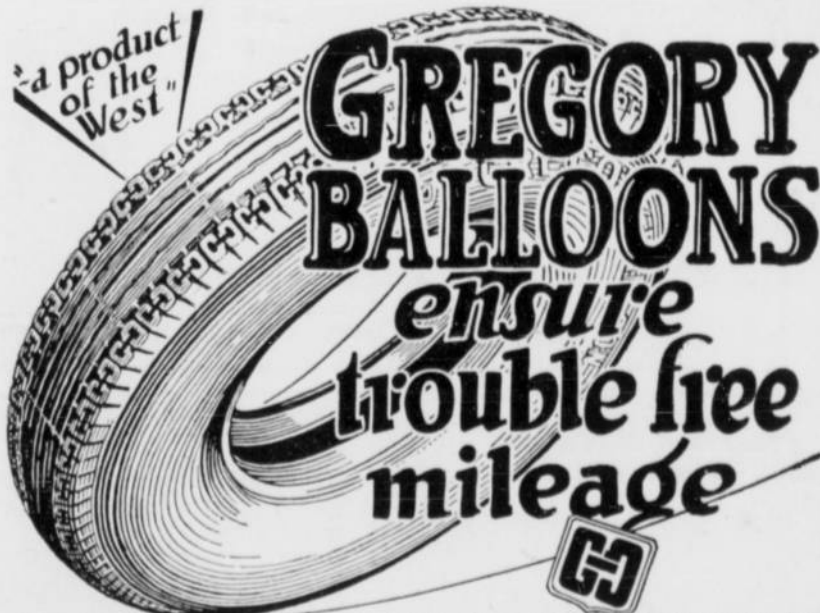
LOOK over the hounds, axles, bolsters, reach, and other parts of the gear. You will find high-grade materials and rigid reinforcement at every point of strain. You will find a gear and box that is in good condition, regardless of the number of years it has been in use. This is assured, because McCormick-Deering Wagons are built for western Canada, and they long since have proved themselves able to do the work—the strongest and best wagons for hauling Canadian wheat!

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"The Cheerful Plowman," and the Money Making and Money Saving Suggestion box on pages 48 and 49. Every farmer can profit by using the service described in the latter box.



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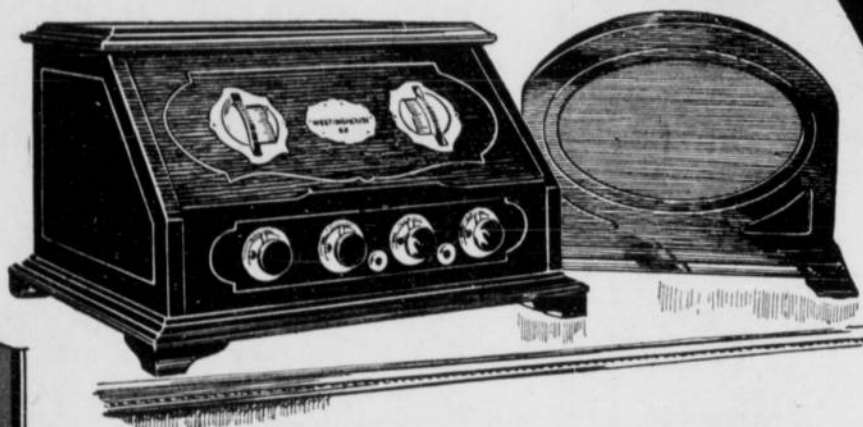
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Wonderful  
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Doubles Life  
of "A"  
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The Radiotron UX-201-B, a new Westinghouse tube development which saves half the "A" battery current.



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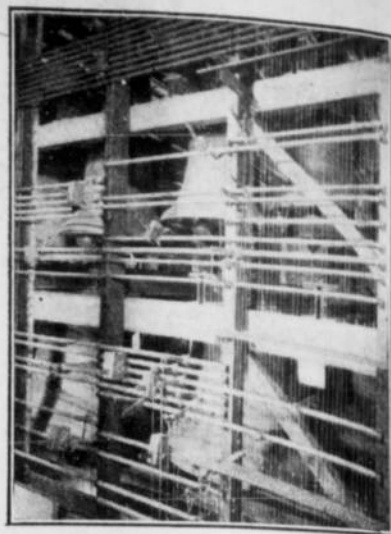
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The loft where the carillon bells are hung in Victory Tower.

Lord Balfour's committee says that the principles of equality and similarity, appropriate to status, do not universally extend to function. Thus the government of which I have the honor to be the head has had in the past, and still admittedly has, the major responsibility in matters of foreign affairs and defence. Canada's share of responsibility is growing. But this diversity of function, in administrative matters, is largely a question of convenience, and can be altered quickly or slowly, according to changing circumstances.

### No Hasty Alterations

This is not the case with legislative and judicial forms, which at present rather enshrine differences of function than assert the principle of equality of status. The alteration of these forms is not so easy a matter. They affect the life of all the body politic, and they ought not to be altered, still less destroyed, until it is quite certain that a system equally effective can be substituted for them.

How then did the Imperial Conference deal with this somewhat anomalous state of affairs? I come back to what I said just now, namely, that we are a practical people. We do not want to alter just for the sake of alteration. We prefer to wait until the inconvenience shows the necessity for change. Hence, the Imperial Conference recommended alterations, to use a homely phrase, where the shoe pinched and there alone. Otherwise it confined itself to the suggestion that legislative forms and so forth should be examined as opportunity arises, and proposed methods by which that examination should take place, so that when the time came any necessary changes would have been thought out, and would also be effective for their purpose.

### Rules of Conduct

I have often tried to put into two or three homely words what I thought to be good rules for all of us practical statesmen in our conduct of affairs in the various parts of the Empire. I would cite these:

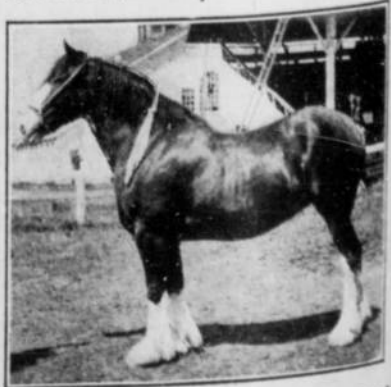
1. British problems in our history have always been solved solvitur ambulando.

2. Don't let's be in a hurry to define. The desire for definitions split Christendom into fragments in its early days.

3. Don't keep plucking up the plant to see what the roots are doing.

Perhaps I may include in a single sentence what I conceive to have been the real value of the Imperial Conference, and the reason for its success:

It was to demonstrate the British Empire as it was and as it might become, to the Empire itself and to the world.



"Bonnie Blossom" by Bellisle. Grand champion Clydesdale Mare at Brandon, Manitoba, July 1927. Owned by Albert Lawson Darlingford.



## Up in the Air



**A**CCCEPTING an invitation from the Western Canada Airways Company recently, I enjoyed the experience of flying over Winnipeg. There were four of us, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dow and son and myself and we climbed along the little gangway which lead into the Fokker monoplane as it lay in the Red River, all looking forward to the trip and none of us feeling particularly nervous. Pilot F. J. Stevenson has a fine war record in the old R.F.C. and has since earned the reputation of being a thoroughly reliable commercial flyer, so we were in good hands.

By D. R. P. COATS

Perhaps the worst sensation I had was signing a paper before going up, relieving the aviation company of all blame and responsibility in case of accident. It was like signing the little book in the hospital, prior to an operation! I accepted both as necessary reminders that accidents may happen, even in spite of the best doctors and pilots.

### On the Way Up

With a roar of the Wright "Whirlwind" engine, a duplicate of the one which carried Lindbergh across the Atlantic, the plane sped along on its two floats down the river. When well out in open water, the roar increased, there was a slight lifting sensation and the river fell from under us. Trees dropped away. Buildings seemed to join in the general descent of the earth from which we had risen. It was a glorious day. Winnipeg wore her best green garment. Street cars ran along down there like silly little models. Then, as we kept rising, familiar objects became smaller still. The Parliament Building simply couldn't have cost all that money—it would be crushed if I dropped my bunch of keys on it. Still we climbed. Away down there two tiny specks moved curiously on a quarter-inch patch of gravel. They were a girl and boy playing tennis.

Someone had scratched certain criss-cross straight lines on the green map beneath us. These were roads. Why worry about taxes, let's scratch a few more! Oh! An exclamation from the lady passenger behind me and a feeling

*How it feels to mount 3,000 feet in a Hydroplane and how Manitoba looks from there*

of sudden descent arrested with a bump which shook me in my seat. An air pocket, I think they call it. Apparently one needs snubbers on the aerial

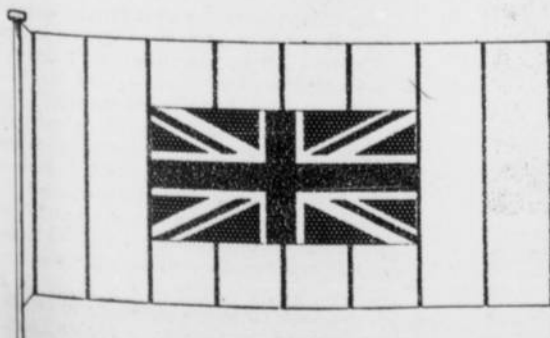
highway too. A tilting towards the right—a list to starboard as we used to say at sea. The right wing dipping so that I get a better view from my little window and see nothing but very close clouds through the one on the left. We are banking. Winnipeg spins as we turn and set off on another course. All this time, the engine is roaring away. I can see some instruments in the pilot's cockpit when I peep through the mica-covered slit. We are up three thousand feet.

Scared? Not at all. None of us minds a bit. We are the biggest things in creation. Our plane is the largest, heaviest, most solid object within reach. With a leg long enough, I could kick over that apartment block down there as I would kick a pebble on the road. If we fall, let the city look out, that's all. Our plane will cover it and smash it flat. That's the sensation, and that's why you don't feel nervous in a plane. It's a matter of relativity.

Comes an abrupt reduction of the roar. A brief moment during which one thinks the engine has stalled and now the pilot must do this gliding business that you've read about. But no, the engine is only slowed. A vacant feeling in the stomach passes off in a minute. Elevator is going down to the ground floor. The winding trickle of water begins to look like a river. Houses grow larger as if being focused in a telescope. Buildings seem dangerously near. We'll never clear those power wires, but yes, we're over them with hundreds of feet to spare. River bank and trees coming up rapidly now. Scenery rushing past at a high speed. Bumpity bump—our floats are flirting with the water. Swish! We are hydroplaning. And so back to the wharf where we step ashore. An enjoyable half hour in the air, strangely lacking in thrills. All the same, I believe Stevenson could have given us a few had we insisted. But we didn't.

## A Canadian Flag

By CHAS. E. HOPE



**M**ANY people think that the time is opportune to revive the question of a distinctive Canadian flag. This is confederation anniversary year and we also have had with us three very distinguished British visitors, one at least of whom we almost consider a Canadian. There are many Canadians who, like the writer, were born in Great Britain (and we are all now I think proud to call ourselves Canadians),

who have felt in the past that the good old Union Jack was good enough for us and did not quite like the idea of what is known as the Canadian ensign as it was not distinctive enough, being already the official flag of the British Mercantile Marine. The Canadian ensign it is true has the distinguishing mark of the Canadian arms in the red



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## Gas in the Stomach is Dangerous

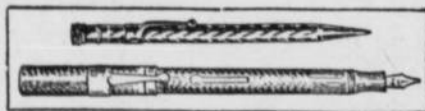
Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia to Overcome Trouble Caused by Acid Indigestion

Gas in the stomach accompanied by a full bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful or four tablets in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloat right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never in liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

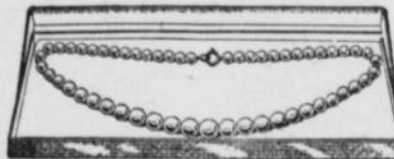
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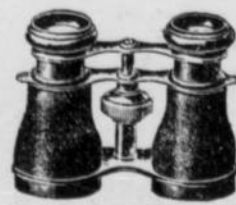
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## The Grain Growers' Guide

field, but this is only an indistinct blur at a short distance and is so like the British Mercantile Marine flag as to be rather confusing in foreign ports.

With the unfortunate example set by Ireland, and the still more unfortunate dispute in South Africa before us, I believe the time is ripe to give this question serious consideration in Canada. About a year ago there was published in The Guide a number of suggested flags, none of which quite seemed to hit the mark, or at least none of them drew any measure of public support, but I believe it is safe to say that an overwhelming majority of Canadians, no matter where they were born, would want the Union Jack to be a prominent part of any Canadian flag, and that probably an equally large majority would like to see the old French flag with the white field also a part of the Canadian flag.

The advisability of some distinctive Canadian emblem on the white field, such as a Fleur de Lys, a maple leaf, a beaver, or the coat of arms, is, however, debatable. The English born might suggest a rose, the Scotch a thistle, the Irish born a shamrock, etc., etc. The real objection to any of them is that at a distance they are indistinguishable, and one of the essentials of any national flag is that it should be as easily readable at a distance as close to it. The idea of stars on a white ground, as suggested by the Free Press, is a new thought, but seems too much like copying the Australian and New Zealand idea.

### Two Alternatives

In order to revive interest in this question I am going to suggest two alternative designs, neither of which have, I believe, been suggested before. The first would be a white flag with a Union Jack in the centre taking up one-fourth of the area and with nine narrow vertical red bars representing the nine provinces. This design would embody the union of the British and French races on which the Canada of today is founded; it would be distinctive and quite different from any other flag, and instantly recognisable at any distance.

The second suggestion is a white field and a Union Jack at the upper left hand quarter next the flag staff, and on this white field would be nine narrow horizontal red bars, one for each province. This flag would also embody the British and French connection and would be readily distinguishable at any distance.

The narrow horizontal red bars representing the nine provinces might be objected to, on the ground that they in some small way resemble the Stars and Stripes, but this might be looked upon as a recognition of the role which Canada is probably destined to play in the future as a sort of liaison officer between the British Empire and the United States.

Apart from the reasons previously given for taking up the flag question at the present time there are two others. Canadian ships are once again sailing the seven seas and a distinctive Canadian flag, that cannot be confused with any other flag, will help both Canadian prestige and Canadian trade. Another reason—and this is perhaps the most important—we are again receiving large numbers of immigrants, and from many different countries, and it is most essential that these new citizens should be imbued with patriotism for their new home and its institutions.

I have sometimes heard rather flippant remarks about the "flag flapping" proclivities of our neighbors to the south, but all the same there is a good deal to be said for it, particularly in a country like Canada, while we are receiving such large additions to our population. The Guide is published and circulates chiefly in that part of Canada where the majority of these new comers are locating and I should like to see it endeavor to revive interest in this question.

Judge Ben. B. Lindsey, whose work in connection with juvenile delinquency in Denver, has made him world famous, has met defeat after 27 years of service. Ku Klux Klan influences, to which Lindsey was vigorously opposed, gained control of the city government and he has been ousted. In his place a youthful attorney named Steel has been appointed. Steel announces that he will conduct the children's court on strictly legal lines. Lindsey made it the best known juvenile court in the world by conducting it on strictly humane lines.



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## Getting the Furnace Ready

Foresightedness in getting the heating plant in good order may save discomfort in the cold winter months

AS it will soon be time to start the winter fires, a few suggestions may be offered as to getting the heating plant ready for its several months heavy service. A little foresightedness now may save a lot of grief and discomfort later on.

First see that the furnace or stove itself is in first-class shape. Better have a good furnace man look it over very carefully to see if it needs any attention or any repairs. The things to be looked for carefully are cracks, burned-out places, warped grates, open joints, clogged radiator and down draft flues, and so on. If the furnace has been in use for several years, or has given any trouble from gassing, smoking or lack of heating efficiency, it is very likely that it needs tearing down and resetting. Due to the alternate expansion there is a considerable movement of the different parts on each other, and this has a tendency to work the cement out of the joints enough to allow gas and smoke leakage. The best remedy for this is to take the furnace down, clean out the joints and install fresh furnace cement. Much help can be secured, however, by putting in fresh cement from the inside.

### Should Be Cleaned

It is also very essential that the furnace be thoroughly cleaned. I know of a hot air furnace which gave trouble from smoking whenever the draft was checked and also failed to heat the house properly, and was taken down to be overhauled and reset. The chief trouble was found not to be open joints but a collection of ashes and soot in the radiator passages, so that only one out of three was working. No wonder the furnace smoked and failed to heat properly. I think one is safe in stating that not one furnace out of ten is cleaned as often nor as thoroughly as should be done. Where soft coal is used the furnace should be cleaned about three times per year, and at least once a season for almost any fuel.

### Draft Must Be Good

Nothing is more essential to the proper operation of a furnace than a good draft to the flue and chimney. Where possible a flue should never be less than eight inches inside and as nearly round or square as possible, especially where the fuel is soft coal. Many furnaces continually give trouble because the flue opening is too small in area, too long and narrow, or has too many turns. If such trouble exists nothing much can be done to improve the operation except to see that the flue is clean and tight and perhaps to increase the height somewhat.

It is very important that the chimneys and flues be kept tight, so that no air can possibly get into the flue except that which comes through the furnace or stove, or through the check or flue opening by which the fire is controlled. Many a furnace or stove fails to give satisfactory service because of a loose soot door at the

bottom, a loose stop over a stove pipe opening, or a stove or other opening on the same flue. The correct flue arrangement is to have a separate flue passage for each heating unit, with the furnace on one, the fireplace on another, and the cooking stove on a third. All clean-out doors, stops and so on should be made as nearly airtight as possible by the use of cement, clay or other methods of keeping out the air.

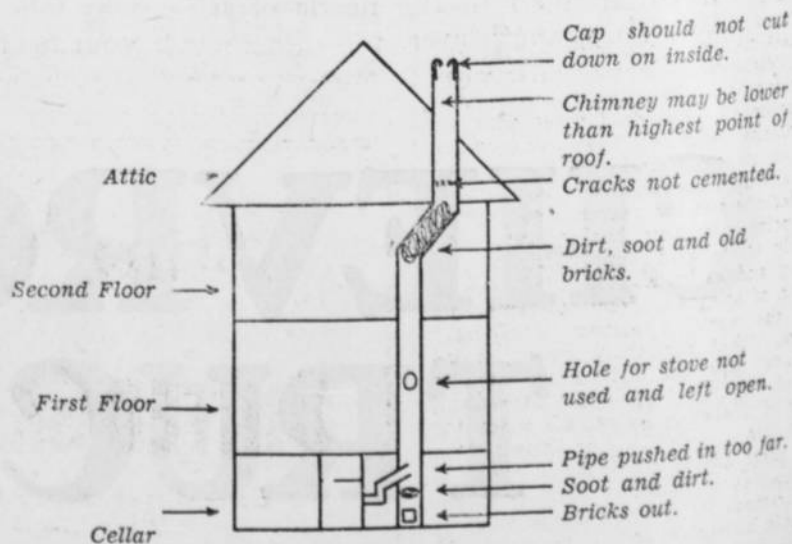
Also the chimney must be cleaned and kept clean. A chain doubled into a bunch and wired to a stout rope makes a good chimney cleaner by drawing it up and down over the surface a number of times. A stout bag full of rough stones also works well. Collections of soot either in the chimney or collected at the bottom are fire risks and should be avoided. Often swallows build their nests in chimneys during the summer, and considerable smoke damage may result when the first fire is built if the chimney is not inspected to see if it is clean and free from obstruction. A coarse wire screen over the top of the chimney will keep out the birds without interfering with the draft.

### Avoid Fire Risks

A little care and thought on the part of the householder will go a long way towards reducing the fire risk from his heating system. First the chimney should be inspected for any cracks or leaks. One way of testing this is to start a small smudge at the bottom until the smoke is going up well, then have a board put over the top while you inspect for smoke leakage in the attic and in the various rooms. Any smoke coming through indicates a fire hazard. One way of safeguarding a leaking chimney is to plaster the outside with a coat of rich cement mortar.

Other ways to avoid danger is to cover the floor under the stove with a large zinc or galvanized sheet or to set the stove in a shallow box of sand. Care must also be taken to protect walls behind stoves and pipes by means of sheet iron or tin or asbestos shields put a little away from the wall. A sheet iron shield should also be put above a furnace if it comes very close to the joists or other timbers. A safe rule is to have no woodwork nearer than one foot to the smoke pipe and to protect any woodwork, which is nearer than this, with several layers of asbestos paper under metal with the metal hanging loose on nail heads.

A common source of fire risk is where stove pipes go through walls or floors. Such places should always be protected by double thimbles to keep the pipe at least two inches from any wood and with holes through to allow of air circulation. Last but not least, the roof should be reasonably fireproof against even large sparks. Old shingle roofs are always serious fire risks and should be watched. At the end of the summer season, examine the roof of your buildings carefully so that you may guard against fire, which may start easily from sparks or flying brands.



Look for the above errors in the chimney and correct them before winter sets in



### The Sacco-Vanzetti Case

At midnight, August 22, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were electrocuted at Charlestown, Mass., bringing to a tragic close a case which has stirred public sentiment more profoundly than any since the historic Dreyfus affair. The gloomy jail, hard by the spot where Paul Revere started his famous ride that American liberty might triumph, presented the appearance of a beleaguered fortress as 800 policemen, reinforced by troops and patrol boats, equipped with all the appurtenances of modern warfare, stood in order that the commonwealth of Massachusetts should not be deprived of its quarry. In every civilized country, police guarded American property against the wave of indignation which swept round the world.

A payroll murder was committed at South Braintree, Mass., on April 15, 1920, and three weeks later Sacco and Vanzetti were apprehended and subjected to a grilling police interrogation without being apprised of the charge against them. They were known to be active union labor leaders, being under the surveillance of the federal department of justice. American police were busy harrying Reds in 1920 and they were keenly desirous of finding grounds on which these two Italians could be deported. At the time of the arrest, Vanzetti had just returned from New York where one of his associates had been murdered, while still under detention by the authorities pending conclusion of deportation proceedings. Believing that they were facing a similar experience, Sacco and Vanzetti lied to the police on the day of their arrest, thus seriously prejudicing their defence against the murder charge.

It would be impossible to imagine a more hopeless cause than that of the two men accused of the South Braintree murder in 1920. Penniless; wartime draftdodgers; arrested at a time of excessive panic when the public applauded the relentless pursuit of all aliens suspected of radicalism; the case of Sacco and Vanzetti seems indeed black. Yet a defence committee was formed. Within a few months, large sums of money were raised and strong public support enlisted, including leaders in every section of American life.

In the most amazing seven weeks' trial in American annals, Sacco and Vanzetti were found guilty and condemned to death on July 14, 1921. The conviction aroused the defence to greater activities. Some of the best legal talent in Boston took charge of the case and eight separate motions for a new trial were made in the following six years. According to Massachusetts law, all of these motions had to pass before Webster Thayer, judge at the original trial who, throughout the whole case, has been charged with judicial conduct. Thayer blocked all attempts for a new trial. His last 25,000-word report is condemned by Prof. Frankfurter of Harvard Law School as "a farrago of misquotations, misrepresentations, suppressions and mutilations"—an opinion "literally honeycombed with demonstrable errors, a spirit alien to judicial utterance permeates the whole."

Pardon was refused by Governor Fuller, in private life a conventional business man with the ingrained horror of "Bolshevism" which characterises respectability. To justify his action, he appointed a board of three eminent Bostonians, with political convictions akin to his own. They held a sort of Star Chamber session in secret at which the defence was not represented. From this point, the sorry business marched rapidly to its grim conclusion.

July and early August, 1927, saw a stream of telegrams from statesmen all over the world. Ramsay MacDonald writes, "that something may yet be done to save the fair name of the United States." Even Mussolini, hater of liberalism, raises his voice for a fair trial. Noted British jurists state over their signatures that, in view of the six years' suspense, with repeated preparations for death, the sentence, in common humanity, should be commuted to one of life imprisonment. Nothing since the Russian revolution has done so much to provoke class bitterness as the Sacco-Vanzetti trial.—P. M. Abel.



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### Diplomacy

IN a recent issue of a current magazine was a story of a woman, a good motherly, neighborly woman, albeit with little education, who had a family of seven children and an aged mother to look after. The children were studying one night when the oldest child surprised her mother by asking, "Ma, what does diplomacy mean?" This question puzzled the mother and she in turn handed it on to the father who was unable to answer.

Still the way she handled those children showed that she knew the living of the word diplomacy. To quote from the original story: "The seven children and some five or six animals, described as 'the young cat and her kittens,' surged aimlessly about the shabby, smoke and grease-darkened room that was their winter world—and a world not so far from heaven as the corporation that rented the house for 22 dollars a month might have imagined. There were never ugly words and almost never tears in Kate Oliver's kitchen, and if it was a place of confusion and racket and disorder, it was a place of love and joy as well.

"During the course of the hectic day she managed the children with tact, managed her husband and old mother all without a bit of friction.

"The meaning of the word came up the next night once more, the child protesting that teacher would scold if she did not know the meaning. The mother, busy with her buttoning, wiping, washing, buttering, answered soothingly, 'Eat your dinner now and never mind and tomorrow we will ask someone. I haven't a clear idea of it myself, an' small loss to me, for it's little I'd have need of it for, if I knew all there was to it,' she added, with her contented laugh. 'Diplomacy, there's a word for you now. Diplomacy, indeed I don't believe it'd help me much, with me houseful of kids an' dishes,' said Kate."

Is there any reason why we should not be just as tactful with children as with older people? A mother can often avert a troublesome scene by a very little tact where a direct command would simply add powder to a fire, as in the case of the over-tired little boy who had a birthday party. This child, let us call him Dick, was decidedly keyed up and nervous. He was tired and fretful, and bedtime was at hand when his father said, "Time for bed, Dick." Small Dick looked at his new toys and then at his father and, flushed with excitement, made no move. "I don't want to go to bed, I want to play with my new toys some more," he answered rebelliously.

"Mind me at once," the father sternly commanded.

Seeing that trouble was brewing, the young mother gently drew the child to her knee and smilingly said, "How would Dick like to take his new Teddy up and show him where he is to sleep in the crib?"

"Oh, yes, let's hurry, mother," the little boy answered and away they went hand in hand.

"Well, doesn't that beat the Dutch," asked the young father, rubbing his head thoughtfully as he watched them depart for bed.

Dick was not a disobedient child as a rule, but this night trouble had threatened. He was not himself owing to the party and excitement of his gifts. Never having given any trouble about going to bed, the mother could grasp the situation at once while father could not.

Dick is one of those fortunate little boys whose mother teaches him without so many don'ts. He has nice table manners for such a small lad and he is taught by means of jingles from his jingle book. In this book it tells about a boy who spills his food and is not at all dainty at table, and Dick doesn't want to be like him so is very careful.

Be tactful, mothers, use diplomacy and you will obtain better results, then an understanding comradeship will exist between your children and yourself.

# The Countrywoman

Don't hear every little thing or see everything, just be a little deaf, dumb and blind for your own sake as well as for the sake of the children. You know the 12-year old boy is something of a savage, but he will outgrow that. He is so brim-full of energy, if he is an honest-to-goodness boy and not a sissy, that he simply must let off steam, and if you do not let him do it around you, he will go elsewhere, so school yourself to stand some racket and hullabaloo, slammed doors and sliding down banisters.

It is surprising how you can become wholesomely without a certain kind of nerves, so his banging around won't hurt you a bit. He simply has to cut loose and let off steam, so be tactful for a few years, he will outgrow his savagery and become a decent and law-abiding member of your household.—M. R.

### Telephone Etiquette

"Why, oh, why," moaned a farm wife, "are most people so impolite over the telephone? Here I have been trying to get a number for two solid hours and when I asked my neighbor very politely if she would let me have the line a few moments, she snapped me off, and she had been telling her troubles for over an hour. Now she probably won't speak to me for two weeks.

They say that there is one woman on this line who has a desk phone put in so she can keep the receiver down and propped up while she is doing her mend-

What person would deliberately go up to a couple of women or men talking in the street and "listen in" to their private conversation? That would not be any more of a breach of good taste than to listen in on the telephone when your number was not called. Then there is the person who is always in such a rush, who flies to the phone and madly rings the bell without waiting to see if the line is busy. He is all important and considers none but himself. There are the housewives with so little to do that they will gossip on the party line during the busiest hours of the day, making it quite impossible to use the phone for business purposes, to call the doctor, or to get a message of any kind through. They are usually the ones who are highly indignant if asked to relinquish the line for a few moments.

Under the heading of Telephone Etiquette, which should be published in the back of every phone book, there would be a warning to the person who comes to use the party line to put in long distance calls and goes away neglecting or forgetting to pay the long distance fee. He must remember that the subscriber will be called upon to pay the fee.

Then there is the person in the same room with you who in terms more true than elegant "butts in" on your phone conversation something like this. You are trying to listen with one ear to your friend talking over the phone, meanwhile lending a polite ear to the friend in the room:

"Oh! is that Nellie? Tell her for me, etc., etc. (something wholly unnecessary). What did she say? What was that," and so on until neither person could get any meaning out of the phone call.

It is only necessary to apply the rules of politeness to the telephone. You will remember that there are others paying for the same line, that have every bit as much right on that line as you have; that the telephone is largely put in for a business purpose. If you must visit over the phone, and I'll admit that it is a nice thing to be able to call a congenial neighbor and have a few words with her, put your call in when the men are apt to be out in the field.

Remember, too, that just because you might have absolutely nothing to do, that is no sign that your good neighbor may not be busy.

It is most trying to get a long-winded phone call when your washing machine engine is going full blast and you can't hear yourself think, or when baby is in the bath, or you want to get those clothes on the line or the fruit into the cans. You hate to say, "I'm too busy to talk this morning, Mrs. Neighbor," but you stand there on one foot and then on the other, and suffer agonies while she tells you about sissie's new dress, or new beau, or something of the kind, when you say, "Yes, yes," and think: goodness, will she never, never ring off!

Use common everyday courtesy in using the rural telephone. Remember a telephone girl is not always wrong, that she bears no special spite against you, that a kind word will get your connection just as quickly, and often quicker, than a disagreeable one. The telephone is for the use of the community and not for personal pleasure. Those who observe the ordinary courtesies are more apt to be popular in their immediate neighborhood.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

### Canning Hint

When canning I use cotton mosquito netting for blanching fruit or vegetables. It is more easily adjusted to the quantity of product and the size of pan one is using than is a wire basket. Its open mesh allows the heat to reach the product more readily than cheesecloth. I first lay it on the table, place the fruit or vegetable in it, then gather up the corners and fasten them with a clothes pin. This makes it easy to hold when you desire to lift the product into or out of the water.—Mrs. T. C. Man.

### Cowbells

By Josephine Preston Peabody

O what is there behind the hills,  
That all the bells must know?  
Over all the light that fills  
The valley with that glow?

I followed a bell, and it all came true;  
Some down, on a yellow bird;  
And cedars—Oh!—and speckled with blue;  
And everything else I heard,—

Only, whatever it is behind  
The bell with the farthest call;  
The one I follow and never find,  
The loveliest one of all.

ing, so that she does not miss anything. I am sure that can't be true, but I know what kind of a clock that same woman has, and I have distinctly heard that clock strike any number of times when I have been telephoning to someone.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for the telephone company to publish a book on correct telephone etiquette, especially edited for subscribers on party lines?



An attractive garden at the home of D. A. Ross, East Kildonan, Man.





Women from the province of Quebec working at various handicrafts attracted the interest of visitors to the Festival

## The Festival in Old Quebec

By MARY AGNES PEASE

THE lovely old city of Quebec was a charming background for the joyous festival of song and handicrafts held there in May last. This year of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation is bringing to light many things in Canadian history that have lain dormant for years. The festival, although not officially a part of the jubilee, was nevertheless very closely related to it, for it was a delightful echo of the days when Canada was New France.

The French-Canadians have never lost the gaiety inherited from their ancestors. They sing at their work as well as at their play, and they sing the same songs that their forefathers sang three hundred years ago when Canada was young. Some of the songs that were originally of a delicate nature they have adapted to suit the more virile needs of a young country where work in the woods, driving the logs on the river and other vigorous activities of the pioneers were in strong contrast to the airs and graces of the French court. The majority of the songs have remained unchanged through three centuries, and have been handed down through the years from parents to children through "word of mouth" just as they were sung by the gallants of the French court.

Two of the singers at the Festival had names that mean much in the history of this country—Mademoiselle Gaultier de la Verendrye, a talented singer who has won fame at home and abroad, and Vincent Ferrier de Repentigny, a humble folk-singer who has a remarkable repertoire of songs.

Mlle. Gaultier is a direct descendant of the famous explorer, Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye, and is doing pioneer work in the domain of folk-song. In addition to singing French folk-songs, she interprets the music of the Eskimo and Indian for which she has special costumes and scenery that add enormously to the interest of the performance.

De Repentigny is an untrained singer with a phenomenal memory. He is a night watchman in a factory in Montreal, and it may be that in the silent watches of the night he has practiced and memorized these old songs. In any case, he is able to sing over four hundred of them. Although in humble circumstances now, this folk-singer has a proud and ancient ancestry. One Pierre Legard de Repentigny came to New France in the seventeenth century from the French court. He belonged to the days when French gallants composed and sang love songs to their ladies, and he carried in his memory to the New France the songs of knights and their ladies, of pretty shepherdesses, of rewards and losses, of gay days and sad days. These he taught to his children, and his descendant today sings them in practically the same form.

The de Repentignys had also some part in introducing handicrafts to Canada. In 1705 a packet was expected in Quebec which carried frocks and furbelows for the ladies of the French colony, but British ships encountered the one carrying this packet and the dresses that were looked for never came. Necessity is the mother of invention, and Madame de Repentigny, who was evidently a woman of great resource, prevailed upon the farmers of Quebec to grow flax and sheep, and taught their wives to spin and weave, thus organizing the first Produced-in-Canada campaign.

The handicraft workers were objects of

much interest at the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, at which place the festival was held. There were booths where workers from tiny hamlets in distant parts of the province of Quebec demonstrated in picturesque dress the ancient arts of spinning, weaving, wood-carving, basket-making and other handicrafts. Very lovely were the products of the workers, which included homespun, quilts, rugs, ceintures fléchées (woven sashes), etc. Many of the workers had never before been away from their little homes, and as they practiced these ancient household arts to the accompaniment of old songs, they looked about their strange surroundings and at the people who wandered about the Chateau in wonder and amaze. American visitors at the Chateau were particularly interested in the rugs and homespun made by these workers. One informed me that he had used the rugs as wall decorations in his cottage at the seaside, and that he also used quantities of the homespun for curtains and bedspreads with charming effect.

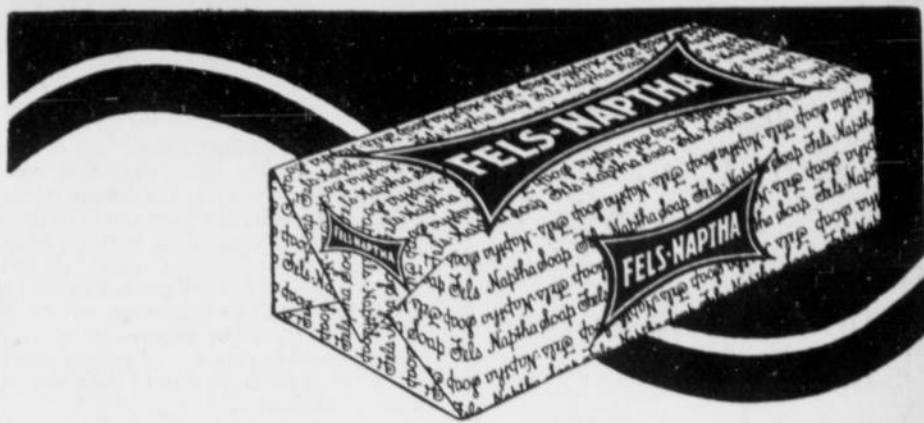
On view in the Chateau were some of the beautiful old carvings which Marius Barbeau, of the National Museum at Ottawa, discovered in some remote old churches in the province of Quebec. These are relics of an art that flourished for about two hundred years in this country, established by Monseigneur de Laval under the patronage of the Court of France and the noblemen in charge of colonial administration and welfare. This school of art established a fine tradition that stands practically unsurpassed on this continent.

At the Festival were fine musicians from many parts of Canada who sang very delightfully the old chansons populaires, but the real festival-makers were the folk-singers, who, without self-consciousness and unaccompanied, sang the songs that they had known since childhood—sang them and acted them with a natural artistry that was most appealing. Farmers and fishermen, spinners and wood-carvers, weavers and rug-makers sang these enchanting folk-songs and seemed to enjoy the performance as much as did their audience.

The Festival was arranged by J. Murray Gibbon. Some time ago he and Charles Marchand, the well-known folk-singer and leader of the By-town Troubadours at the festival, translated some of the folk-songs into "singable" English, so that they could be understood and appreciated by Canadians in all parts of Canada. The result has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, for the book containing the French songs with the English translations which Mr. Gibbon has issued is being introduced into a number of schools and will thus be of service educationally and nationally.

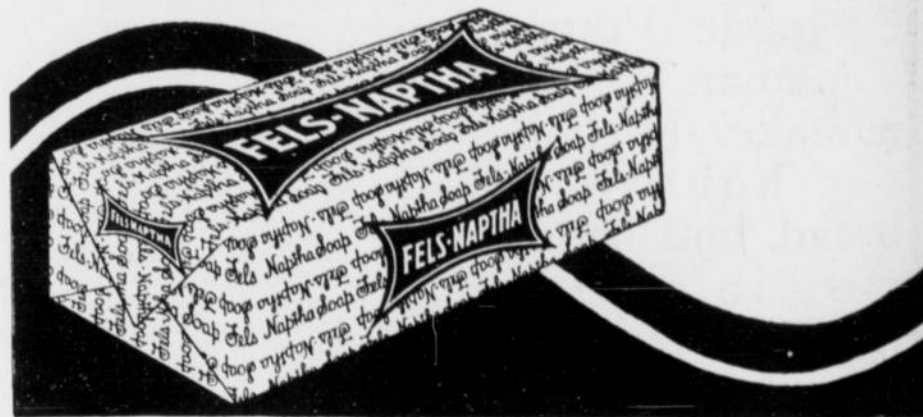
Altogether the Festival has been such an unbounded success that it is to be repeated next year. To add to the interest, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway has offered five prizes, two of \$1,000 each, one of \$500 and two of \$250 each, for musical compositions based on French-Canadian chansons populaires and folk melodies, the winning compositions to be played at next year's festival.

The experiment has proved that Canada has a wealth of national culture of which most of us have never dreamed, which is as fresh and beautiful as it was three hundred years ago.



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## Breakfast Menus

Women readers of *The Guide* offer suggestions for varied and satisfying breakfasts for the farm family

THE following letters came into The Guide editorial office as a result of a letter published from a woman asking for some help in planning satisfying breakfasts on the farm without meat and potatoes. The menus here offered are not upheld as model breakfasts. They will, no doubt, be helpful to other women who have worried over the problem of getting plenty of variety in the daily diet of the members of their families.

### Substantial Meal Needed

No other meal of the day taxes one's ingenuity to the same extent as does the morning meal. For breakfast on the farm one must not only have appetizing food tastefully prepared, but also it is necessary that the hard-working farmer have something that will "stick to his ribs" during the long hours of strenuous work until noon hour. The farmer comes to his noon and evening meals usually hungry enough to eat a "side of leather," and while he, having done numerous strenuous barn chores after rising, is no doubt ready for his breakfast, still he will appreciate something to stimulate his appetite in the morning.

It is a discouraging business trying to plan appetizing meals when one is faced with the necessity of practicing economy at every turn. It is difficult to work out a menu that will suit every family. I am speaking of breakfasts that can be planned for the average family which is still struggling financially, but which can afford to have more than the bare necessities of life.

Remembering the old adage, "Variety is the spice of life," I have a good variety of breakfast cereals, prepared and otherwise, on my cupboard shelves. I find that it costs very little more to use a variety than to use the one kind constantly. I usually keep on hand all of the following: Oatmeal, Roman meal, cream of wheat, ground wheat, corn flakes, bran flakes, puffed rice and grape nuts. There are others that might be added. Some women find that hired men do not care for corn flakes and other prepared cereal, but this has not been my experience. I don't serve it, except to the children, oftener than once or twice a week. The favorite breakfast food in our home is cream of wheat with top milk or cream, and for that reason I usually serve it for Sunday breakfast, it being a fad of mine to have favorite dishes on Sunday, if I can accomplish it without extra work. Even in very hard times we use whole milk or top milk and sometimes cream.

For the second course salt pork and eggs are the standbys on the farm. Unless we have hired men who are very fond of meat and who don't care for eggs, I serve fried meat only about three times a week for breakfast. I cut it fairly thin and fry until well browned, but not burnt or brittle. For the other days of the week we have eggs cooked in many different ways—omelets, poached, coddled, scrambled and fried. I think a coddled or poached egg is always better for a child's breakfast. Usually we have either omelet or poached eggs on toast for Sunday breakfast.

It is easier to have variety in the last course. I usually have time, while the men are choring, to make either pancakes, biscuit or muffins. Very few men refuse pancakes and syrup, though they are not so good for the children. Bran or Roman meal muffins are a great favorite with us. With the muffins or biscuit we eat either prunes, raisins or applesauce, or jam, jelly or marmalade. I make marmalade from oranges and grapefruit, jelly from grapes and crab apples and jam from rhubarb. I make several kinds of rhubarb jam, some with lemon and orange, some with pineapple or strawberries and some flavored with cinnamon. We have fresh fruits, either orange or grapefruit, only on Sunday morning. Stewed prunes, boiled raisins and apple sauce take the place of the more expensive fruits in our household.—Mrs. M. A. A., Sask.

### Likes Variety

These are some of my breakfast menus which I find very satisfying for both family and hired men. I never hear them say they are hungry before noon time. I don't believe in too much meat and one can always make up many different dishes without it:

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| No. 1   |                                   |
| Baked apples.                                     | Steamed whole wheat.              |
|   | Cream.                            |
| Baked tomatoes and cheese, served hot.            | Raisin bread.                     |
| Milk.   | Butter.                           |
| No. 2   |                                   |
| Corn meal.  | Cream.                            |
| Eggs cooked in cream, served on toast.            | Butter.                           |
| Brown bread.                                      |                                   |
| Marmalade.  | Date biscuits.                    |
|   | Cocoa.                            |
| No. 3   |                                   |
| Oranges.  | Whole ground wheat.               |
|   | Cream.                            |
| Canned tomatoes or fresh sliced and coddled eggs. | Butter.                           |
| Bread.  |                                   |
| Jam.  | Plain raisin muffins.             |
|   | Coffee.                           |
| No. 4   |                                   |
| Oatmeal.  | Cream.                            |
| Bread.  | Creamed haddock and coddled eggs. |
|   | Butter.                           |
| Honey.  | Graham muffins.                   |
|   | Coffee.                           |
- Mrs. R. B., Alta.

### Eliminates Meat

Here are a few menus for breakfast, easy to get ready on the farm. I have worked same out for myself and family, having had to contend with the trouble of eliminating meat at least in the morning. It has been a real fight, but we all came out of it in better health and humor:

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| No. 1  |                   |
| A good plateful of porridge covered with cream     |                   |
| and dotted with brown sugar.                       |                   |
| A platter of golden browned toast and fresh butter |                   |
| A pot of our own jam or honey.                     |                   |
| Coffee and cream.                                  |                   |
| No. 2  |                   |
| Thin sliced bacon crisp and brown, served with     |                   |
| fresh eggs.  |                   |
| A platter of hot brown biscuits and fresh butter.  |                   |
| Stewed prunes or raisins.                          | Coffee and cream. |
| No. 3  |                   |
| Cream of wheat with cream and brown sugar.         |                   |
| A platter of golden pancakes, served with syrup,   |                   |
| jam or honey.                                      | Coffee and cream. |
- Mrs. A. C., Man.

### Fruit Important

When I was first married the breakfast problem seemed to me the most difficult of all. In the first place I was not used to getting up early nor to having any household responsibility, so when I attempted any such delicacy as buckwheat cakes or fritters the men were usually in long before I was ready and I had to stand and fry and serve while the others took their meal in comfort. Now, I don't think that is a satisfactory way to start the day. The mistress of the house should be at the head of her table taking part in the conversation, doing all possible to encourage it, too, as breakfast at 6.30 is prone to be a too silent meal.

A substantial breakfast, I thought, should consist of a cereal, a meat or meat substitute and fruit, so I set about to vary these as much as possible. Time is precious, so for cereal I laid in a stock of cornflakes, puffed wheat, shredded wheat, biscuits and grape nuts to grace the Sunday morning board. For hot porridge I had cream of wheat, which cooks thoroughly in 15 minutes, and quick oatmeal, which takes from three to five minutes. The quick porridges come a little more expensive, but there is much to be said in their favor as time-savers.

For the meat course try changing of bacon and eggs with poached eggs on toast or plain boiled eggs. If eggs are not in season, odds and ends of beef, ham or fowl are delicious in cream gravy, served piping hot on rounds of toast.

Occasionally pancakes may be used instead. They are nice and tasty with bacon or sausages. For these, too, there is pancake flour, or they are easily stirred up in the kitchen. It seems to me that potatoes are unnecessary for breakfast when they are to be served again for dinner and supper.

I like to see the good old prune appear as often as possible. Good recipes for dressing it in a variety of ways appear from time to time in the farm papers. Vary prunes with toast and jam or syrup, hot biscuits and honey or any other fruit with toast or bread and butter. Do not stick to a hard and fast rule of always having coffee for breakfast or tea either. Change them. It's pleasanter for you and every one else. Set the table neatly with as pretty dishes as you have at your command. A pleasant atmosphere creates an appetite and everybody starts the day in a pleasanter frame of mind.

Some may think that these menus call for more than they feel they can afford. After the original outlay the expense is not much more than if you ate the same old thing every morning.—Mrs. J. B., Sask.

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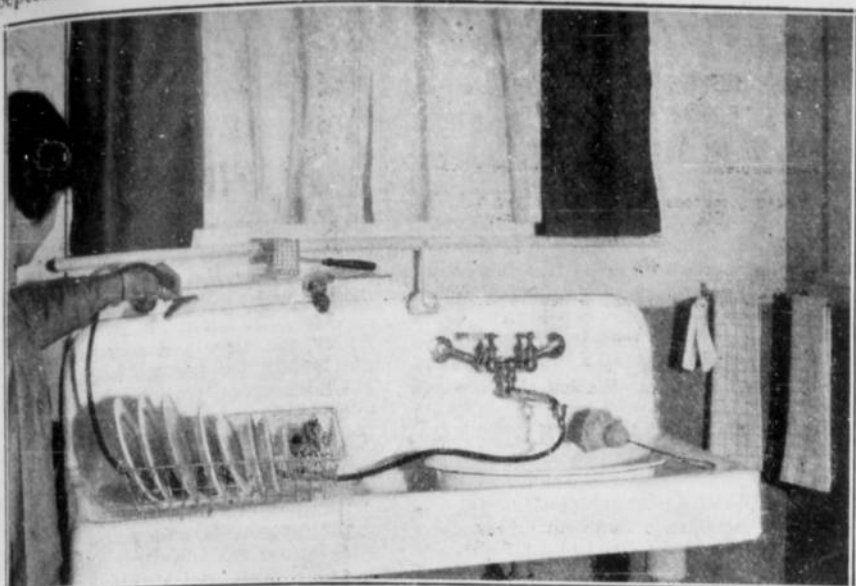
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A model arrangement of dishwashing equipment. Note the mop, plate scraper, drainer and soap shaker. Even if every house worker may not possess all the articles she should have some of them to lighten the task of dishwashing.

## Dishwashing Aids

Some of the helpful equipment which the housewife may use to make a daily task more pleasant

By MURIEL B. LESLIE

HOW few like to wash dishes! The vast majority of housewives look with dread upon the thrice daily appearance of the dishpan and will spend a great deal of thought and energy contriving to save as many dishes as possible. Truly dishwashing has become nothing less than an ogre who holds sway over the dishpan and before which the meek housewife bows in allegiance.

There must be a dark past to this state of affairs. Perhaps one's dislike for the task is based upon early recollections of greasy dishes and even greasier water, where a scanty water supply did not help matters. Today, when one can understand the simple cleaning methods and make use of tools which increase the ease and speed of dishwashing, every housewife may find the task if not actually pleasant at least far from being distasteful.

The use of a wheeled tray or even a service tray will greatly facilitate the carrying of a large number of dishes in a few trips. The plate scraper is a dishwashing aid and invaluable for cleaning of dishes. It is a little rubber spade securely attached to a wood handle; the rubber is flexible and most efficient in removing crumbs and grease from plates, pans and sinks. An extra one of these kept on hand is excellent for cleaning out mixing bowls after baking.

After scraping the plates they are piled according to size on a table or shelf near the working centre, whether that be an up-to-date sink, a shelf or a table. All the dishes should be piled at the right hand of the worker. Working from the left means just twice the number of motions. If all the dishes and cutlery are sorted and stacked neatly, instead of jumbled together, a great amount of time and energy is saved.

The dishpan itself is important. Enamelled pans, either the round or the oval ones, which fit the sinks so well, undoubtedly add to the pleasure of the work. These pans hold a good quantity of water, enabling one to work at the best advantage. Any type of dishpan when set in the sink is apt to scratch the glazed surface, and many housewives prefer to place a wooden rack or a rubber mat beneath the pan.

Soap is essential to the washing process since it saponifies the grease. The market offers a wide variety of soap chips and powders which are satisfactory and easy to use. If one wishes to use soap in the cake form, the soap "shaker" or "saver" will be found economical. With it the desired amount of soap is quickly whipped into foamy suds, and even the tiny chips of soap are utilized.

Hot water facilitates easy washing, but it plays havoc with tender hands. The use of a dish mop is one solution to the problem, and when carefully washed and rinsed after each using they may be kept as sweet and clean as a dish cloth. To have shiny dishes, rinsing is as important as washing. If the sink has an attached drain board, the newer wire dish dryers will serve the purpose most effectively. The plates are held upright by a substantial rack, cups fit along one side, and a wire mesh basket at the end

holds the cutlery. A bath spray attached to the hot water tap is a splendid way of rinsing the basket of dishes with very hot water. The fine spray carries off all the soapy streaks and the dishes will dry themselves. Their degree of shininess will depend a great deal upon the temperature of the rinsing water. Silverware and glassware usually benefit from an extra polishing with a tea towel. There are other types of dryers for one who uses a table instead of a sink for dishwashing. A round dryer that fits into a dishpan is a real aid. After the deluge of hot water the drainer may be lifted out and the dishes left to dry. The last method of rinsing is in a pan of hot water. This requires individual drying of all pieces and takes time, but none can doubt its effectiveness.

The routine of dishwashing is almost standardized. Glassware is washed first, followed by the silverware and china, and finishing with the pots and pans. Cooking utensils, as far as possible, should be washed and put away while the preparation of the meal is in progress. This simplifies the final washing.

There are metal thread cleaners which quickly remove such foods as eggs and cereal, which have a tendency to cling. The copper thread cleaner or "magic mitt" gives just the right amount of friction to remove these without scratching even the glaze of plates. These cleaners are also very useful when cleaning greasy pans and sinks. They come in three styles—the flat mitt, the ball, and a wad on a wooden handle. All are efficient, but the flat mitt is the most easily cleaned. A rather novel use for it is found in the season of fresh vegetables. The fine skin, which so exasperates the housewife as she fusses with a brush, comes off like magic with one rub of the copper thread cleaner.

Brushes of varied sizes and shapes prove a great help in the course of work. Bottle brushes, both large and small, soft or stiff bristles, are quick to clean those inaccessible crevices and corners. Tubes of the cream separator and the tube of the coffee percolator insert are made spotless with the use of a fine brush for that purpose. Pots and pans pass easily under the brushes made of fibre or wire which have a handle curved to suit that special task. Then there are the brushes for the sink, and others to give the final touch to the dishwasher's hands. The care of the hands should include the application of a good lotion, such as glycerine and rose water or alcohol. It will do much to avoid that look of "dishwasher's hands."

For economy in time and labor, one essential factor is the convenient arrangement of all articles related to dishwashing. The dishpan and dryer or rinsing pan should be placed near the working centre, on hooks or on a shelf or cupboard. Racks for tea towels, hand towels, dish cloths and sink cloths should be within reach. The laundry may be considerably decreased if a supply of cheap paper towels or serviettes is kept near the sink. It will be surprising the number of uses one finds for them.

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## Prepare for the Threshers

Foresight goes a long way in the busiest season on the farm

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

THE busiest season of the year, the bug-bear of many a farm woman, threshing time, looms up just ahead. Happy the fortunate farm wife who has anticipated this busy time and has been sort of preparing for it since early summer!

I begin to look forward to threshing time when the first vegetables are ready for canning. During the canning season, with the aid of my faithful pressure cooker, I fill shelf after shelf with large-sized sealers of string beans, peas, corn, young carrots, beets and tomatoes.

It may not take a great deal of time to pick and prepare a large-sized batch of vegetables for cooking, but just suppose that the threshing comes so late that there are none of these succulent vegetables left. Then, too, the time you spend preparing vegetables might better be spent in snatching a few moments of much needed rest which might mean all the difference in the world to you in the amount of extra energy you would have in the evening when the men all come in late.

Early in the fall our men kill a late calf. Into the sealers it goes. This canned veal jellies nicely and makes a reserve if the butcher should fail, which he so often does when he is most needed. Canned veal may be served just as it comes from the sealers, in its jelly; made into sandwiches for the lunches, or into tasty creamed veal served in patties, or stew, adding a sealer or so of the canned vegetables you have on hand. Nothing is more appetizing than a smoking hot veal pie on a cool evening during the threshing time. A pie like this helps keep the bread supply from diminishing so rapidly.

### Meats Ready

Then during "The Swat the Rooster" season I can all the surplus roosters and the hens who have failed to pay their board. Here is ample material for chicken stew, chicken, Southern style, or chicken pie. To make the chicken, Southern style, roll the pieces in flour, brown in butter, pour over this a quart or so of thin cream and cook slowly in the oven until browned.

By buying a box each of the different dried fruits and cooking them and putting them into sealers you have something ready for dessert, as well as doing away with the kettles that may be needed for other cooking. If you have canned too much for threshers the dried fruit is always fine for school lunches or hunters' lunches late in the fall.

Before the busy season actually starts have a pig ready to kill. Make up all the trimmings and some good meat as well into sausage. Pack this into bags made of unbleached muslin, then dip the bags in melted paraffin and your sausage will be ready to slice and fry. Smoke the hams, shoulders and bacon in a home-made smoke house constructed from an old barrel. Be careful that you have the fire built a piece away from the barrel and the smoke entering it by pipes or you will probably cook your meat as we did our first batch.

If you know within the week when to expect the threshers, and you usually do, start your cooking ahead, filling up crocks and jars with the kind of cakes, cookies and drop cakes that will keep. Be sure that you hide them away in a boy-proof pantry.

Pies of the variety that will keep and need but a short heating can be made up. Raisin, mince and dried apple peels keep well. I find it helpful to mix up pie mixture, biscuit and corn bread dough and store them away in air-tight tins. Be sure to make enough of each to see you well through threshing. The most work in making a pie is mixing up the dough. If that is already done it is but the work of a second to add the water, and presto! you have a pie in the oven, or many pies as the case might be.

The biscuit mixture is handy for short-cakes with which canned fruit may be used, or for tea cakes made like the cinnamon rolls that you make with bread dough, or for the top of a meat pie. Just add the skimmed milk and your dough is ready without any fuss at all, or getting together of materials.

A large batch of doughnuts and a few pans of buns, some suet puddings as well, all help out and give you a running start on the threshers.

A day or two before the threshers come look over and check up your thresherman's cooking outfit you have stored away. Perhaps some things will need replacing, or the aluminum knives and forks need cleaning. Be sure and boil out the huge tea and coffee pots with soda water and they will be sweet and clean and ready for instant use.

Check up on your staples and see that everything is in the store-room ready for use when you want it. If you are the kind of housewife who refurnishes her linen closet every year you will have, early in the summer or during the white sales, made up sheets and pillow cases, hand towels and tea towels, a number of new house dresses and aprons and children's rompers.

### Avoid a Rush

Once you get an inkling that the threshers are near at hand fly to work at once. A neighbor woman of mine in North Dakota who had the next homestead to mine, sent her oldest girl, Olga, flying in to me one day. "Oh! Oh! Miss Teecher, it is dat thresher she already come by uns, and mine modder she say, you come quick and bring some bread by us, and help my modder already." Wrapping up all the baking I had in the house and canned goods as well, I went across to Mrs. Jensen's.

The poor woman was in an awful state, children were flying wildly about, doing little or nothing. The nearest town was 18 miles away and the threshers were coming in at the big gate. The chickens must die, so forth the children were sent to the yard, and such a squawking of children and chickens as ensued was laughable. Finally enough were caught. Then how the feathers flew in an effort to prepare the fowl in time for dinner! My allotted task was to make "Never-slips" as the homesteaders called baking powder biscuits. Being hurried, and a bit nervous about all the excitement going on in the one-roomed shack, I forget to put any shortening into the mixture, and did not notice this fact until the entire lot were cut out and in the pans. "Oh, neffer mind," teecher, Oi fix 'em right away, quick," and melting a cupful of drippings, she poured it over the biscuits in the pans. The result was as might be expected, still they must have been very filling for the threshers did not seem to eat many of them. In fact, I wouldn't be at all surprised if some of those original biscuits were not rolling about with the other stones in North Dakota.

Dirt was flying madly in the garden, the young fry were digging potatoes and carrots and pulling turnips. Such a frantic time, to be sure, but despite all the seemingly insurmountable handicaps that dinner became ready somehow, and on time. Mrs. Jensen was pouring the tea as the men came to the table, and all of a sudden exclaimed, tragically, "Mein goodness. No milk is ready. Ole, Catherina, Yonnie, come go by the cow already quick!" The children rushed for the door and herded her up to the shanty door. Seizing a lard pail, Mrs. Jensen milked quickly, the old cow glancing about in apparent astonishment at the unheard-of procedure.

The threshers finally pulled away and we sank exhausted upon the beds. Such a hectic time and all because one woman had so little foresight that she had not prepared a thing for threshers although she knew they were coming very soon. I often think of those two days, and the thought of the hard biscuits, the flying tears feathers and the galloping cow bring of laughter to my eyes even to this day.

### Let Children Help

Let the children help you. It will keep those that are too young to help out-of-doors out from under the horses' feet, and it is quite surprising the amount they can do. They will prepare the vegetables, wash dishes, run errands, help with the table, if properly trained, just as well as an older person. Promise them an extra treat after threshing—a trip to the city or to the lake and they will work like Trojans.

Threshing is usually a long-drawn-out process on our western farms and you need to plan for it. If you are ready for them there is no nervous strain; you will find that you have leisure time and actually enjoy having them.

Turn to Page 31



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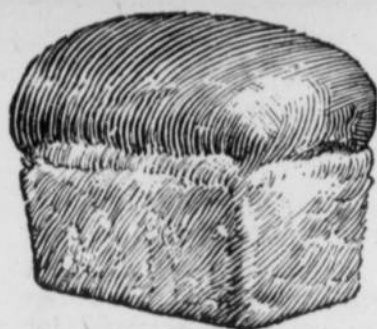
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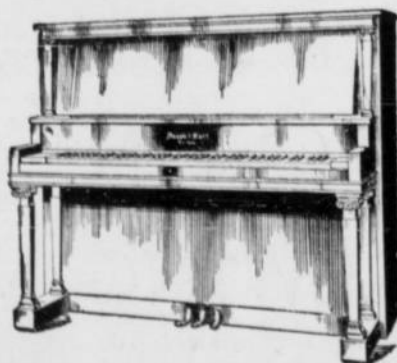
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A stretch of country road near Lethbridge.

## Growing Trees Under Irrigation

Two Southern Alberta farmers who are showing  
the world what can be done

**M**R. WHITNEY lives a few miles south-west of Lethbridge. I had heard of his wonderful plantation of trees, but was not prepared for the sight which greets the eye as you approach his farm on the way out from town. On the left of the piece of road shown in the illustration at the top of these columns is a farm owned by W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, and on the

to make room for the spruce that have since been put in. Behind the house there is a wood lot, chiefly of elm, ash and cottonwood. Most of the maples have been taken out to make room for the better trees. The grove has what the foresters call a forest floor and provides shelter in winter for the livestock.

The system followed by Mr. Whitney was to summerfallow the land the year before planting, and to cultivate for three

or four years after planting to keep the grass and weeds down. The trees were planted rather closely and later the less desirable kinds were thinned out. From 800 to 1,000 trees a year were planted until now, after thinning, there are about 15,000 around the buildings. The large Russian poplars will be



Photographed in 1902—

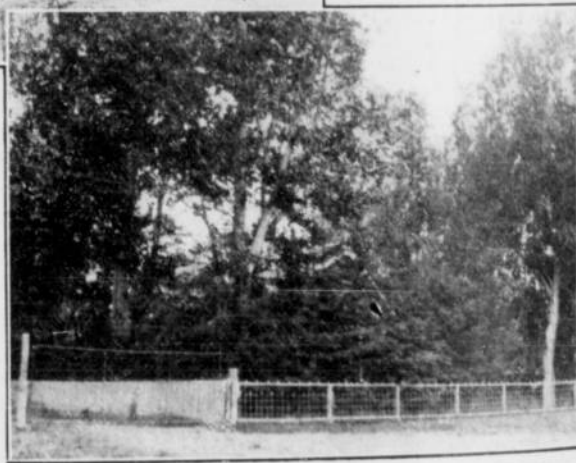
right Mr. Whitney's place. The two rows of trees tower up on each side and we seemed to be immediately transported far from the bald prairie into a country where trees found their natural home and habitation.

What if the crops don't grow very well within a couple of rods of rows of trees like that? The value they add to the farm they adorn would buy the land they grow on many times over, and the price that a farm will bring is a pretty adequate measure of its desirability as a farm home.

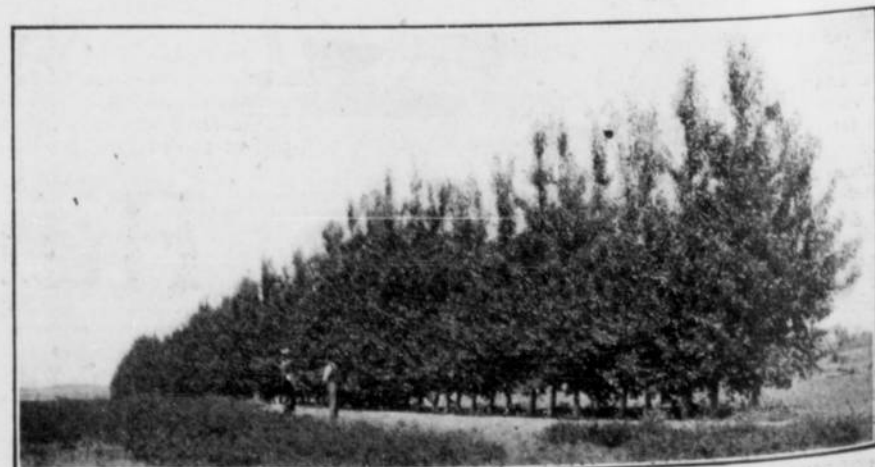
Mr. Whitney has one of the very finest farm plantations to be found in this whole western country. It shows what can be done in tree growing under irrigation. In 1903, when the first plantings were made, the place was the baldest of bald prairie. That year he planted Russian poplars the size of whipsticks. Now they are 50 to 60 feet high and have had to be trimmed up

the next to go to make room for the evergreens. The birds have been attracted by the shelter and on that June morning there was a continuous chorus from the feathered orchestra. But they are hard on the berries. In the interest of candor it must be said that they have made it all but impossible to grow berries within the shelter of the trees.

The row of Russian poplar shown in the illustration at the bottom of this page is



—and from the same spot in 1927. Trees 60 feet high



Row of Russian poplars planted in 1918 by H. W. Oliver, Iron Springs, Alta.



on the farm of H. W. Oliver, who farms out near Iron Springs, on the Lethbridge Northern project. Mr. Oliver secured the trees from the Forestry Station at Indian Head, in 1918, and planted them in a single row, four feet apart. Some of the willows in the shipment died but the poplars all lived and there isn't a gap in the row. Their height can be estimated from the height of the two men who are looking them over. This row of trees can be seen for miles and it forms a pleasing feature of the landscape.

The trees have been watered from an irrigation ditch which runs down one side of the row. When watering his garden, Mr. Oliver lets a little run down this ditch, though he is careful not to water the trees too late in the season. That would stimulate growth in the fall and the new growth would not have time to ripen and harden for the winter.

Mr. Oliver has been successful in growing strawberries under irrigation. They take quite a bit of water. He turns it on as soon as they show signs of drying up and in a couple of days the berries will be ripening up as big as the end of a man's thumb. The water is spread right over the whole patch. Raspberries, gooseberries and currants are grown successfully by Mr. Oliver, and a start is being made with apples and plums.—R.D.C.

## Prepare for the Threshers

Continued from Page 24

I have known women who say, "Oh, anything is good enough for threshers," and cooked the cheapest meat, boiled potatoes and bothered very little at all. If the men are well fed they will work better, that is sure. Do not neglect to prepare a tasty lunch. They really need it. If you don't think so put yourself in their places for a day or so and see how faint and hungry you become about four in the afternoon. After the lunch how they begin to shout and sing and make the stooks fly once more. It is not a waste of time to serve lunch. Try to remember that perhaps your own men and boys will be on a threshing gang some place and treat the crew as you would like your own treated. Try and provide comfortable places for them in weather-proof granaries or bunk houses, for few of our homes have room enough to accommodate threshers. If you are ready for them and treat them well you will have no difficulty in getting a crew the next season. Listening in on various conversations gives you an insight as to what the men think of the different places they have been. "He's alright, but the woman's cranky," "Such poor bread, not fit to eat," "Dirty house," "Dirty children," "Good cook, that woman, nice woman, laughs and makes fun." All the comments you hear as the men talk among themselves goes to show that even the threshers appreciate a good deal.

## Peanut Butter

Most people have used or at least heard of peanut butter and perhaps wondered what it was composed of and what its food value is. A health authority has made the following statement concerning it: Peanut butter is made from roasted, skinned, degermed peanuts which are ground to a paste. Peanut butter is very nutritious. It contains the full value of the peanut in very edible form for human consumption.

The average protein butter contains a very high per cent. of digestible and assimilable protein. About 20.3 per cent. of the product is protein. The protein contains many of the essential amino acids which the body needs in the building of tissue. Amino acids are the building stones of the body. They are obtained from various types of food which contain protein.

In addition to the protein there is the value in the form of carbo-hydrates and fat; 17.1 per cent. of the average good quality peanut butter is carbo-hydrates and 46.5 per cent. is fat. Peanut butter also contains the A vitamin, or the growth promoting vitamin, and the B vitamin, or the vitamin which prevents gastro intestinal troubles, neuritis, anemia and other maladies. It also contains many valuable and important mineral elements and is a source of supply for minerals among other foods in the diet. One should, however, be careful in making purchases of this kind of food. Some of these peanut butters are very superior to others. Don't buy a doubtful brand. It doesn't pay to experiment with food. Our human stomachs are too important.

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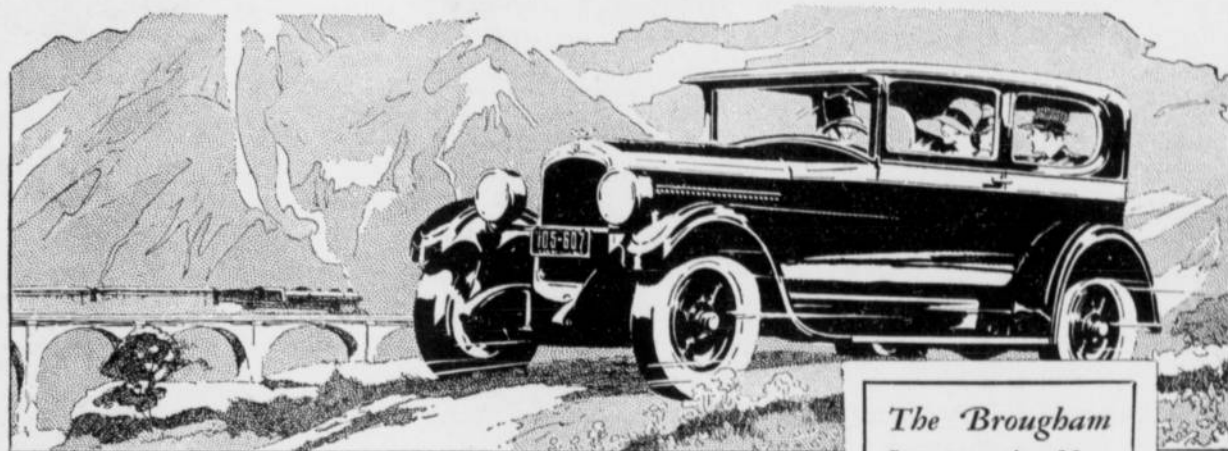
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A small dairy herd will give you your quickest, surest start in California farming, with 20% higher cream checks coming in immediately. Fill out with hogs and poultry—we import dressed poultry from the middle west and raise only 25% of the pork we eat, although you can have green feed for all your stock the year round and raise two litters of pigs each year.

These illustrations are typical of farming opportunities in California's Great Valley and neighboring valleys for any capable farmer who has enough capital for a fair stake. Far

north of San Francisco, where the frostless citrus belt runs, the earliest oranges ripen for Thanksgiving markets. The Great Valley's cotton yield per acre exceeds all other states with a 3 to 5 cent premium over national market levels on account of its quality. California fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried and canned, are staples throughout the world. Altogether, we raise 180 different kinds of crops commercially.

\$700,000,000 worth of farm products are raised each year in the Golden State, and four-fifths of the total farming area is in the Great Valley, the lovely coastal valleys and the foothills, north, east and south of San Francisco Bay.

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## He Likes to Grow Oranges

But 40 years' experience has convinced him  
that it is not easy money

**I** SUPPOSE I am as enthusiastic about growing oranges as anyone, and I have been at it more or less for 40 years, writes O. W. Maulsby, in Farm and Fireside. But whoever thinks an orange grove is a playground is mistaken. There is necessary work every month of the twelve.

Not only work but expense. It costs around \$235 on an average to produce a crop of fruit from one acre. I shall later mention the separate items that go to make up this cost.

Fortunately the profit of an efficient grower is in proportion to the labor and expense. A gross return averaging around \$570, making a net profit of \$335, can be expected. From my home orchard of five acres, I grossed \$55,000 in 10 years. This is above average, however, because the trees had ideal soil and down to the last detail the most perfect care I could give them.

I was born on a farm in Iowa, took turns at teaching school, studying medicine, and running an implement business, and came west with my wife in 1883. My original five-acre orange grove at Whittier was established in 1907, and I haven't had an itch to do anything else since.

If you have been under the impression that all one has to do in Southern California to make a good living is to set out five acres of orange trees and then sit in their shade watching the bank account grow, you will be interested in a brief account of the process of picking dollars off orange trees and what it costs. Instead of giving my own figures, which are not quite typical, I shall use figures that were averaged in 1924 from the accurate detailed records of 759 orange growers.

For fertilizing alone, \$46.53 was spent on the average acre by each of these 759 orange growers. Of this, \$18.08 was for commercial fertilizer, mostly nitrogen, \$27.84 for barnyard fertilizer, which is hard to obtain here, and 61 cents for spreading. In 1923 the average total for these same items was \$63.62 per acre. The cost of water averaged \$23.12 an acre, plus the cost of applying it. From April to November, a grove must be irrigated every four to eight weeks.

Cultivating labor alone amounted to \$50.58 an acre. Materials and labor for frost protection averaged \$3.54 per acre.

An average of \$20.57 an acre was spent for fumigating and spraying materials and labor. Fumigating is an expensive but indispensable process. A tight tent has to be thrown over each tree. The fumes of chemicals are released under the tent, killing all insect life except the mealy bug. This little rascal, who causes us much trouble, can

in a certain stage wrap himself up in a film and live right through the severest fumigation. An imported parasite is used to kill him off.

For various other labor and materials there was an average cost per acre of \$1.22. Taxes were \$22.33 an acre. For general expense, insurance, maintenance, repairs, depreciation and other small items \$32.35 more had to be spent.

These figures added show a total cost per acre up to picking of \$222.84. The average yield was 191 boxes an acre and the remaining costs are reckoned by the box and are based upon the records of the cooperative packing houses and selling association. The foregoing expenses figure \$1.166 for each box.

Picking, hauling and packing cost .771 cents per box. For selling and advertising, .113 cents. For freight and refrigeration, \$1.334.

The total cost delivered to the distributing markets then was \$3.384 per box in 1924. The year before it was \$3.711.

The market price of suitable orange

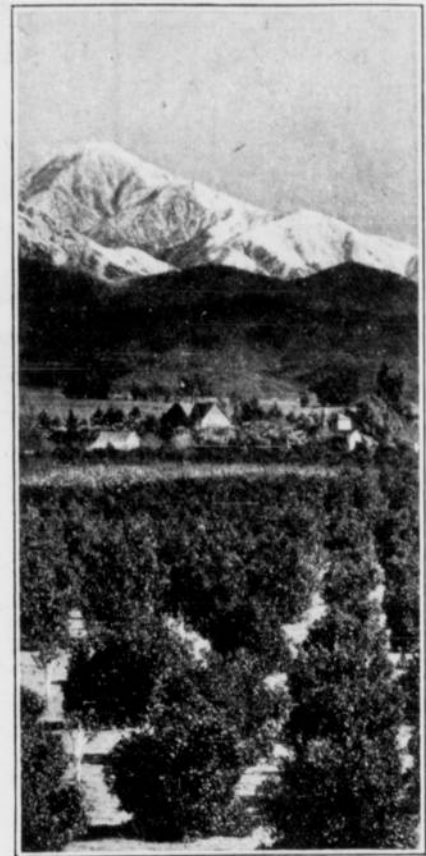
land with water runs from \$800 to \$1,500 per acre, not planted, with from \$1,200 to \$3,000 if in bearing orchard. It costs \$190 an acre to establish an orchard, \$60 an acre a year to carry it to bearing age and from \$175 to \$300 to maintain a bearing orchard.

I don't want to give the impression that orange-growing is a poor business. It is a mighty good business for a man who likes it and has the capital and energy to make it go. But it is a business and not an amusement.

Mr. Maulsby's experience emphasizes the truth of the old proverb that far away fields look greenest. He says that orange growing is a business and not an amusement. The figures he gives show that the closest attention must be given to the business, and the most up-to-date

methods employed to make it go. This will be found to be the case with any branch of agriculture no matter where it is carried on. The problem of securing an ample return for the labor and capital invested in growing crops is world wide and a close up study of any branch of agriculture will show that there is mighty little easy money in it. Taking everything into consideration, including present standards of well-being and future prospects, the farmer of Western

Canada who has good soil and reasonable assurance of a crop every year has no reason to envy the farmers of any other farming area under the sun. The producers of the great staples, wheat, meats and dairy products, are in as secure a position as the producers of any other farm commodity.



The Orange Groves of California are attractive to look at But—



—like all other branches of farming, orange growing means hard work.



## Charles Sprague Sargent

*His contribution to Canadian Horticulture*  
By F. L. SKINNER

VERY few Canadians are aware of the fact that by the death of Professor Charles Sprague Sargent, on March 22 last, America lost its Grand Old Man of Horticulture, and probably still fewer have any conception of the value of Professor Sargent's work to Canadian horticulture; therefore a short account of his life and work may be of interest to the readers of this journal.

Professor Sargent, though a man of considerable wealth, chose horticulture as his life's work, and when Harvard University in 1873 made use of a bequest by James Arnold to establish the Arnold Arboretum he was appointed its first director. The purpose of this Arboretum was to gather together a collection of all such woody plants, both native and exotic, as could bear the climate of Boston so that they might be studied by the students of Harvard and others interested in trees and shrubs.

This stupendous task might well have dismayed any man, but Professor Sargent has stayed with his work and has converted a worn-out farm with a few clumps of native trees into one of the greatest collections of living trees and shrubs in the Northern Hemisphere, established the largest and most important herbarium in the world devoted exclusively to woody plants and brought together a magnificent library of over 35,000 volumes devoted exclusively to trees and shrubs and works of travel containing references to plants.

At the time the Arboretum was established many trees and shrubs, now commonly cultivated in America, could not be obtained on this continent, in fact many of them were known in Europe even only as dried specimens, and in an article written in 1922, Professor Sargent filled 19 pages of the journal of the Arnold



Charles Sprague Sargent

Arboretum with the names of woody plants first cultivated in the United States by the Arboretum.

Many of the plants tested and distributed by our own experimental farm system came to Canada from the Arnold Arboretum, and many of the plant breeders of Europe are indebted to it for some of the parents of their hybrids. Lemoine, the famous French hybridist, secured both *Dentzia* and *Philadelphus* species from this source, and the many beautiful hybrids cultivated in Eastern Canada are largely the result of his work with these species.

Professor Sargent was always ready to give credit to his assistants for work well done. Speaking of two who died in the service of the Arboretum, he says of Charles Edward Faxon: "To his work he brought enthusiasm, industry, good taste, a thorough understanding and love of his subjects, an unusually skilful pencil, and skill in microscopic analysis. No other American botanical artist has had his experience and industry, and no one has contributed more to the reputation of the Arboretum and the value of its publications"; and of Jackson T. Dawson: "No problem in propagation was ever too difficult for him to solve. . . . Dawson served the Arboretum faithfully and made many friends for it, and without his assistance it would have been impossible

to make the collections of living plants what they are today."

In a letter, W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, wrote me last April, he says of Professor Sargent: "He was a good friend to everyone who loved plants as he did himself and many an institution and individual has had a good start from the gifts of plants and seeds which he made. . . . Dr. Sargent left a great monument as a result of his life's work. Not much wasted time, I fancy."

Professor Sargent was very punctual in the performance of his duties at the Arboretum and as late as 1918 the employees could set their watches by the time of his arrival at the office. He attended to his duties as director until just a few days before his death.

Two of the undertakings of the Arboretum which will probably be of most benefit to Canada are the botanical exploration of Korea by E. H. Wilson during 1917 to 1919 and that of the West Chinese province of Kansu begun in 1925 by Jos. Rock and still in progress. Some of the plants secured during the former expedition have proved quite hardy in Manitoba and judging by them much of the North Korean flora should be worthy of trial here. The portion of Kansu now being explored is a country of high mountains (elevations of from 6,000 to 12,500 feet), in latitude 35 degrees to 40 degrees north. Seeds of many varieties of the plants collected there has already been sent to several stations in Western Canada for trial and much of this material came through last winter in promising condition.

Personally, I shall always remember Professor Sargent as the kindly old gentleman who in 1918 did so much to make my visit to the Arnold Arboretum both pleasant and profitable.



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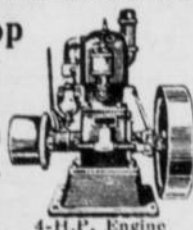
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## Culling Out the Poor Layers

By PROF. M. C. HERNER

A GREAT deal of work has been done in culling the poor layers out of farm flocks. There is scarcely an owner of a flock anywhere but what has heard of the advantages of culling or participated in it. All this is recent history. Today every farmer or farmer's wife thoroughly believes in culling and the value to be derived from it. So far the culling has been done very largely by experts or men well trained and informed on the methods of culling and handling of the flock in general. This plan of conducting a culling program or campaign is very effective but it cannot be continued indefinitely year after year.

The problem then becomes one of the farmer or the farmer's wife assuming definite responsibility to carry on this work season after season on their own farm. To do this means just a little training and a little experience in handling individual birds. After all there is no one in a better position to know what a flock has done than the owner himself or herself—usually the latter. While breeding is a big factor in production yet, the care of the flock, the feeding, the housing and so on are equally important and play just as big a part in high or low production as the breeding. No one is more familiar with these than the man or the woman following the daily care of the flock.

### Continuous Culling Pays

With this as a back ground or a foundation to work on, the job of culling becomes simpler still. Culling the flock should be just as regular a piece of work to do as is the hatching of the chicks in spring or the marketing of the cockerels in the fall. In fact culling should be a set or definite job in every farm flock. Hit and miss—doing it one year and not the next—will not get us anywhere. If both good and poor layers are left together and bred from promiscuously the following spring most of the benefits of culling in previous years will be lost again.

In addition to the advantages that come from culling in the way of increased egg production, there is the added advantage of being able to sell the hens at a time of the year when prices are at their best. This is the idea behind the co-operative culling and marketing program that is being conducted in Manitoba. Under this scheme the poor layers are culled out and marketed in car-load lots. The success of this depends very largely on the interest taken in it by the individual owners of the flocks. The double benefit derived from it, if carried out the way it should be, will be a special inducement to have the culling done.

To be successful and placed on a permanent basis means, however, that

the work of culling has to be done by the owners of the flocks themselves or by some one in the district qualified to do it. With the culling work combined with a definite co-operation marketing scheme of shipping out car-load lots of live hens, it should be fairly simple to put the combined activities on a permanent basis.

### When and How

A few general instructions for the man or the woman that intends culling his own flock should help to carry on the culling work each year and in addition continue the co-operative marketing of live hens even though the services of culling experts cannot be secured.

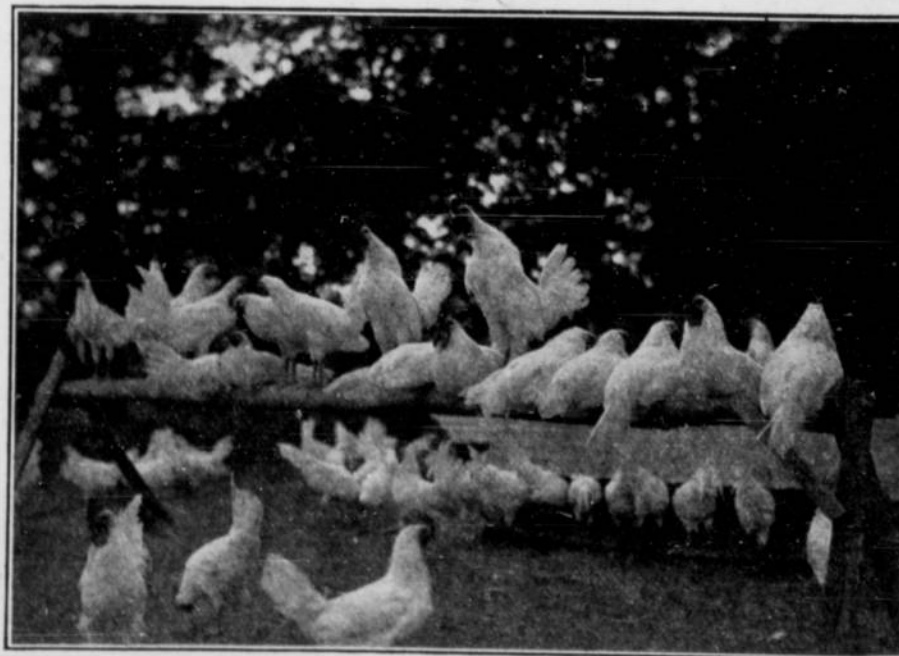
The poor layers have as a rule ceased laying by the end of July or early in August. In the yellow-legged breeds the poorest layers have the yellowest legs as a general rule. This point is mentioned first because it is the one most easily seen by the inexperienced culler.

The fading or bleaching of the yellow pigment or color in the beak and legs starts early in the fall when the bird as a pullet starts laying. The vent bleaches out first then the beak from the head forward. When a pullet has laid about three dozen eggs her beak is likely to be pretty well bleached out. At this time the leg color starts fading too. So at the end of the year or by the following July the legs of the heavy layer will be quite pale even after she stops laying. The heavier the layer the more the bleaching, other things being equal, so for this reason this point of selection is probably the easiest one to go by for the amateur.

It is not so easy to select the heavy layers by type. Generally, however, the heavy layers have a deeper, wider body and back than the poor layers. The hen with a rough coarse head inclined to "beefiness" is also a poor layer. An over-hanging eye-brow or a lot of loose skin right above the eye is another indication of a poor layer. The heavy layer on the other hand has a clean cut head and fine features. Coarse legs or heavy bone in the legs are usually associated with low production, whereas the heavy layers generally have smooth fine bone in the legs.

### Skin Indications

The handling qualities is probably the second easiest point on which the beginner in culling work can make the selections. The heavy layer always has a fine skin and even if she has stopped laying and is in molt the skin over the breast bone will be very fine, soft and can be stretched or pulled away from the breast bone quite a distance. The poor layer on the other hand is tight and thick skinned.



This pole provides a "safety zone" for the young cockerels in the poultry yard "battles" on the farm of Paul Riley. When on this pole a young cockerel may crow as long and just as loud as he can without being molested by the other birds, but when on the ground he must look out for he is apt to be challenged and find himself in a scrap most any minute. If he gets whipped he can run for the safety pole, and the fight is all over.

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Many beginners make the mistake of thinking that spread of pelvis bones is an indication of heavy laying. Spread of pelvis bones is only an indication of present production or what the hen is doing at that particular time. A hen might be a very poor layer and yet have three or four finger spread of pelvis bones and another hen might have only one or two finger spread and yet be a heavy layer. The former would be laying heavily at the time and the latter would have stopped laying. This is the point on which the beginner falls down most frequently. When a hen stops laying whether she is a heavy layer or a cull the pelvis bones come closer together than when she is laying. The spread of pelvis bone is generally wider than in a poor layer that has stopped laying. It is here that the handling qualities of the two hens must be taken into consideration. The heavy layer even though not laying at the time would have finer and sharper pelvis bones than the poor layer, even though she were laying at the time.

To get these points firmly fixed in one's mind requires the handling of a number of birds. It would be best in starting to carefully compare two birds on all these points, taking a little time for it. After one becomes accustomed to handling the hens the work can be done more easily.

#### Saves Commotion

To catch the hens, a catching crate can be used and set at the run hole of the poultry house. A few dozen hens can be chased into this, and then each

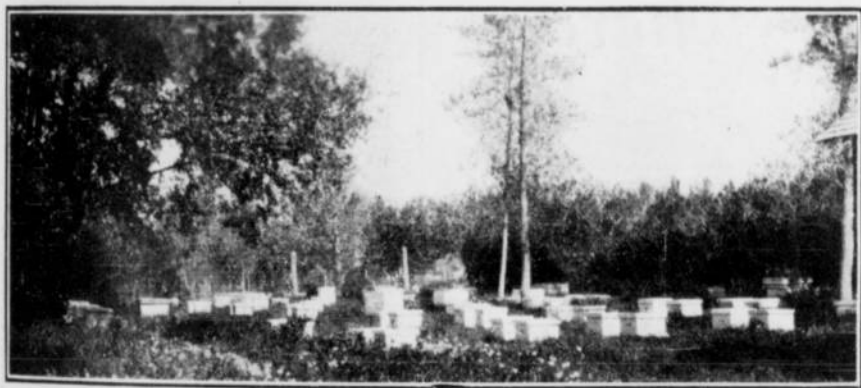
one handled separately. If a catching crate is not available a wire hook can be used for catching them. The hens should be shut in the night before. The less running and chasing after them the better. If they are chased round and scared, those that are still laying will stop entirely. Unless one goes at the work quietly more harm than good might be done in a heavy laying flock.

Let me repeat the need for doing this culling work in every farm flock and the importance of the owner doing it himself. The success of this work and the results of it five years from now will depend almost entirely on the owners themselves. Therefore the sooner farmers learn how to do this work the better it will be and the sooner a permanent scheme of increasing production can be introduced. Expert help is all right in its place as an educator but it cannot be made available for every one year after year for an indefinite period. Self help in the end is what will give this work a permanent footing.

Along towards the latter part of the summer, a great deal of the green food gets tough, especially if the summer has been a dry one. It is therefore advisable, particularly where the yard space is limited, either to cut green food that has not been growing so long and is therefore tender and feed this to the birds, or to turn the birds into a field or yard where such a crop is growing. A careful planning in advance of double yarding systems or green crops for different seasons will provide for this in the future.

## Wrapping Hives for Winter

H. T. Luther, Lethbridge, has had good success for four years with the use of building paper



The apiary at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. Bees are an asset to the alfalfa grower.

H. T. LUTHER, who keeps bees of his own, and also looks after the hives on the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, gives guarded advice regarding the importation of package bees. Interviewed by a representative of The Guide, he said: "This package bee business by which bees are brought in in the spring from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi is fairly satisfactory. It has grown rapidly though lots of the bees that are imported are hybrids. At the same time we have proved right here that a colony of bees put away properly is a better proposition than any two or three-pound package that the southern fellows have ever grown. If all our bees were destroyed in the fall where would we get them the next year? What we want is honest to goodness beekeepers who will put their bees to bed properly in the fall and take them out in the spring."

Mr. Luther has had good success in bringing his bees through by simply wrapping the hives with wrapping paper. First the cover is removed from the hive and a two-inch pad, made of planer shavings in a gunny sack, is placed on the frame. Then the cover is replaced. The pad raises it somewhat and this provides ventilation. White building paper is then placed around the hive. On top of this a wrapping of tar paper is placed to make sure of a water-tight job. A hole, two inches wide, and five-eighths of an inch deep is made through the wrapping at the entrance, and is left open all winter. The colony must not be moved from its summer base. The wrapping paper is tacked down neatly with a lath to keep it from blowing off, being carried down to the ground. A little earth is then thrown round the bottom to prevent under-

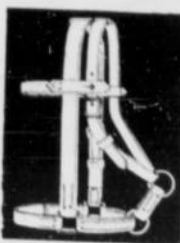
drafts and to keep the mice out. Mr. Luther's own bees have been brought through four winters by using this method and he believes that the plan which brought them through last winter in first-class shape will stand up under the test of any winter that we are ever likely to get in this country. He advocates feeding at least 15 pounds of sugar syrup in the fall before wrapping, making a jumbo hive weigh 85 pounds when ready for winter and a standard hive about 80 pounds. If the snow drifts over the hives he lets it drift.

There are, he stated, about 500 beekeepers in the province now and there is room for many more. The market is calling for Alberta honey and some is being shipped out though a considerable amount is still being shipped in annually. A honey pool has been started in the south, under the auspices of the beekeepers' association, and is connected with the Southern Alberta Farmers Co-operative Association.

There is very little American foul brood in the district, only three cases being discovered in the last five years. The infected hives were destroyed. As matters stand now bees on the comb cannot be shipped from Alberta to British Columbia, Saskatchewan or Manitoba, though there is nothing to prevent them being shipped from these provinces to Alberta. A move has been made to get legislation that would provide a nine-month's quarantine but so far it has been unsuccessful.

"Bees are an asset to a district such as this, in which alfalfa is grown extensively," concluded Mr. Luther. "I would like to see at least ten colonies on every irrigated farm."

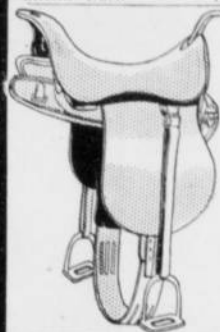
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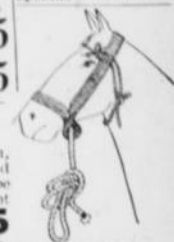
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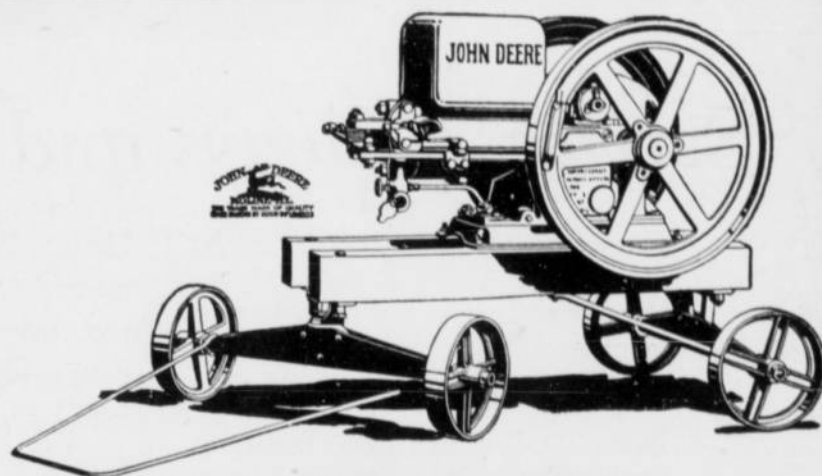
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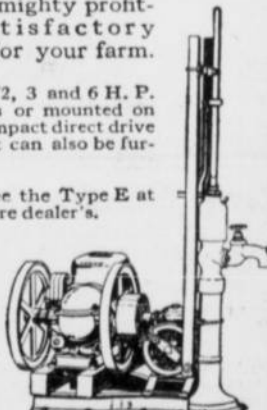
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## Hitting the Trail with a Truck

Continued from Page 5

paid for his truck and left a handsome margin.

Most of the trucks in the Vulcan district are the light type, but I talked to W. F. Reynolds, who has a two-ton Graham truck. Farmers in Western Canada will long remember the atrocious harvest weather we had in 1926 when roads were probably as bad as we shall ever see them, the real test for a heavy truck. There was no time, Reynolds told me, when he had to lay up because of bad roads. There were times when stubble fields were too soft to get out on low with a full load, but invariably he could back out, an old trick with truck drivers. Just before the day of my visit this truck owner had completed hauling 6,000 bushels in three weeks.

## A Horseless Farmer

From Pete Lundgren I learned what can be done with another make of big truck—the International. Lundgren is one of those fellows of whom you read frequently but whom you rarely see—a horseless farmer. Tractor and truck between them do all the work on his place except milking the cows and feeding the pigs. Incidentally, Lundgren told me that he had cultivated and seeded 110 acres of land this year with the astonishingly small expenditure of 74 gallons of gas. He speaks of his truck as we—that is, his truck and himself are the partners in the concern. Last year the truck covered 9,600 miles, hauling 21,000 bushels of grain, and his repair bill was \$1.40.

Lundgren tells a story of winter hauling that illustrates the adaptability of trucks to Alberta weather conditions.

Somewhere in the wide open spaces east of town there is a coal mine and



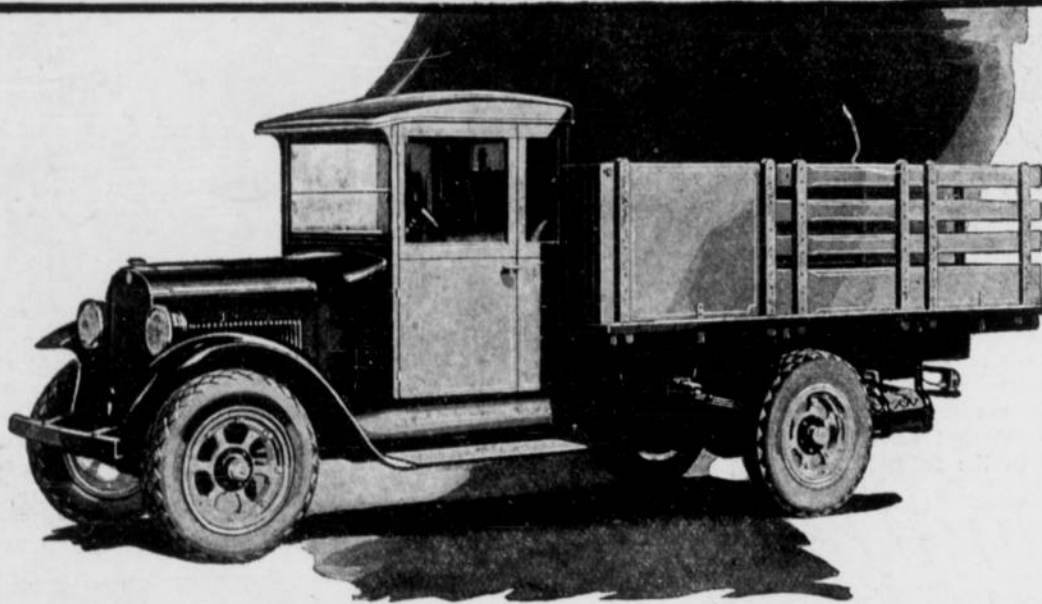
One of the types of air dump which is being installed in grain elevators to accommodate trucks.

Lundgren, safely ensconced in his cab, hauled coal during the winter when the weather was too disagreeable to be on the road with horses. On one occasion a neighbor had allowed his coal bin to become empty on the eve of a blizzard and pressed the big International into service to save the situation. Lundgren confesses that he didn't much like the idea, for the wind was driving the snow so hard that it was possible to see only a few yards ahead. Such a day, he declares, as would have blinded horses and drivers forced to face it. But Lundgren made delivery of the coal. More than that. At the solicitation of the coal mine operator he did another bit of pinch hitting for a coal merchant in a distant town before the grey fury of the day merged into the black hush which followed it.

It is only fair to say for the benefit of readers who are not aware of the difference between Manitoba and Alberta winters that in the former province deep snow would be more likely to curtail the winter usefulness of a truck. Yet Alberta had deep snow at times last winter, and truck owners affirm that the volume of truck traffic was enough to make roads passable, even at the worst time, for a radius of 15 miles from town.

It's altogether likely that the districts where tractors are making the greatest headway will also be the districts to take most kindly to trucks. There is a strong and growing sentiment in favor of the tractor on the plains surrounding Vulcan—plains which were once a great cattle country with a proud tradition of horsemanship. Now, alas—if one may sentimentalize—the place of the horse in the affection of these stampede-loving Albertans is pretty much the same as the place which the tauro holds in the heart of the Spanish sportsman.

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# -- R-a-d-i-o --

Edited by D. R. P. COATS

## Be Prepared

Good radio season coming—Now is the time to overhaul the radio set

THE Boy Scouts have an excellent motto, "Be Prepared." Radio listeners should apply it to themselves and be prepared for the coming radio season. True, it is that many Guide readers may recognize no particular season as belonging to radio but use their sets the year round. Even these, however, would do well to go carefully over their outfits at this time and make sure that everything is working at highest efficiency and likely to stand up through the winter, when repairs are not so easily made and new parts less readily obtainable.

Consider the aerial or antenna, for instance. It may have joints which were never properly soldered, as all aerial joints should be. It is much better to inspect the wire and make all necessary repairs now, rather than to wait until something breaks when the temperature is umpteen below zero. If the wire is badly corroded, replace it with new. Aerial wire is cheap and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are well fixed in this respect for another winter, no matter how it blows. See that the insulators are clean. Sometimes they become coated with dirt and smoke and lose much of their insulating value. Look to the rope which hoists your aerial. Nothing is more annoying than to have a halyard break and run through the pulley, leaving you with the unpleasant prospect of a climb or of taking down the mast.

Personally, I believe in a new rope every year. I learned that at sea when rotten halyards would cause no end of trouble. No matter how good my hoisting rope may appear, out it comes each year and up goes a new one. The old rope can be used for many things, but I do like to feel that the aerial will stay "put" when the heavy winds try to break it. Look to the mast, if you are using one. If it went without paint last year, give it a coat this year for a change. A well-set radio pole and aerial may be decorative to the farm home. Nothing is so out of place as a "sloppy" looking aerial on an otherwise neat farm building. If you find difficulty in erecting the regulation type of aerial, get one of the ball affairs which sit snugly on the top of your house, shining in the sun and making as trim a job as could be desired. The ball aerial is a beacon light in the daytime, telling your neighbors for miles around that your farm is up-to-date in this respect, anyway. Also, although the idea is by no means new, it is good and provides for efficient reception of long distance programs.

### Lightning Arresters and Ground

It is, perhaps, a little late in the season to mention lightning arresters, but the fan would be wise to install one now if he has not already done so, rather than to wait until next year and then, possibly, forget it. Lightning arresters are a cheap insurance against damage to the house and set. They are of several types, of which a very neat and practical one is made to screw on the window frame, either inside or outside the house.

As a matter of precaution, the ground side of the arrester should be connected by a heavy insulated wire to a sheet of metal or an iron rod buried in the earth outside the building. Adequate directions come with the arrester, however, so that the radio fan should have no difficulty in properly protecting his building or his radio set from heavy static discharges. The general rule to follow is to make all ground connections of heavy insulated copper wire and as short as convenient.

If your set is grounded to pipes or other metal objects in the house, see that the actual contact between the ground wire and the metal is clean and good. A piece of wire loosely wrapped around a water pipe may bring in some wonderful concerts on the radio set, but, on the other hand, it may not. The odds are always in favor of the set which is thoroughly well grounded and connected with an aerial whose joints are all soldered and which is well insulated.

### Batteries

Unless the pocket book absolutely insists upon it, don't depend upon last year's batteries, except as regards the storage "A," of course. The latter will



Letting the Bees Say It.

Dr. S. M. Merkeley, CJRM, Moose Jaw.

probably be in good condition if you have taken proper care of it during the summer. "B" batteries, however, are likely to have deteriorated considerably while lying idle. Even if they show fairly good readings with a voltmeter, they may have developed internal defects which will make them "noisy," that is, they will give current not steadily but in spurts, producing spluttering noises in a pair of high-resistance phones connected across them. This sometimes accounts for noises mistaken for static in receiving sets.

Frequently, only one unit of battery is giving this trouble. When located with the phones, it should be taken out and thrown away. Before relegating it to the garbage pile, however, remove the brass nuts and chip out the red wax composition from the top. That is, if you are experimentally inclined. The nuts will be handy at some time and the wax can be melted down to make insulating compound for use whenever you may require it in your experiments. It is believed that some of my ancestors lived north o' Tweed. Don't blame the battery manufacturer for your noisy batteries. They are all carefully tested when sold and subsequent defects are due to normal wear and tear or, quite frequently, to abuse.

Batteries should not be placed near the stove or allowed to freeze. Each type of "B" battery should be employed in the kind of work for which it was designed and regarding which instructions are given in the maker's pamphlets. Certain tubes require heavy-duty batteries, while other tubes apply less drain and allow for the use of smaller battery units. Also, of course, the number of tubes in your set will determine the amount of drain and therefore the type of battery which should be used.

All the necessary details are explained in the circulars issued by the manufacturers and enclosed in the carton. If ordering from a distance, it would be well to tell the dealer the name of your set and the number and type of tubes. He will then be able to prescribe for you the most economical arrangement of batteries to use. Clean up the lugs of the storage battery, removing all traces of corrosion. Bad contact between battery clips and lugs, due to corrosion, is a frequent cause of crackling in the set, sometime wrongly attributed to static.

### Tubes and Loud Speakers

Tubes are much like eggs. The surface may hide a corrupt interior. Since new processes of manufacture have produced tubes with opaque mirror-like glass, it is not usually possible to see if the filament is still in one piece and the plate and grid maintaining their respective distances as required for proper working of the tube. Also, some tubes grow tired in the course of time and need either to be rejuvenated or removed from service. See that all your tubes are performing properly and that you have a few spares on hand for emergencies. As to the kind of tubes to use I can only advise the reader to consult the radio magazines or the makers of your set.

Consideration of tubes leads me naturally to loud-speakers, because there are



THE defeat and death of Harold the last of the Saxon Kings, at the battle of Hastings placed the Norman William on the English throne. No event in history has left a deeper or more lasting impression on the language, laws and customs of England.

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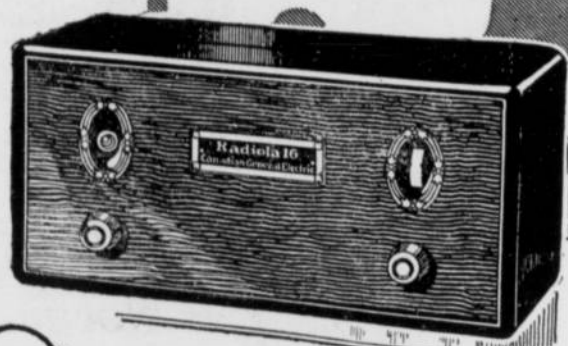
To prevent loss of hair. Dandruff, usually the cause of premature baldness, may be easily removed by regular shampoos with Cuticura Soap, preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment. This treatment keeps the scalp clean and healthy and promotes hair growth.

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# CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. Limited

HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO

RLF-127

many people whose sets have only a sufficient number of tubes to provide for head-set reception, when they would derive a great deal more satisfaction by adding a tube or two and connecting with a loud speaker. There are times when head-set reception is very convenient and pleasant, as, for instance, when one wishes to listen-in without interfering with the children's home-work. Nevertheless, on most occasions, the loud-speaker has the advantage. The woman in the home can carry on with her work instead of being anchored by a phone cord. Then, one can turn on the radio and let it run without attention, feeling sure that nothing of special interest on the program will be missed although one does not have to sit in and concentrate as with head-phones. The family entertainment value of radios is largely lost unless there is a loud speaker, so think of this as a highly recommended addition to your set this season, if you have hitherto used only phones. As an analogy, remember the early phonograph days when we sat with rubber tubes plugged in our ears. "Them days has gone forever!" Loud speakers are no longer the rasping trumpets of yesterday, but have been so improved that their reproduction of speech and music is as perfect as could be desired.

A wonderful feast of radio music is being prepared for the coming season. Let us all be prepared to enjoy it by putting our sets in good working order and investing in such improvements as may be necessary. If anything about the house is worth keeping up-to-date, it is surely the radio set which pays such dividends in entertainment and instruction.

## Radio on the Farm

Continued from Page 4

business and bring him profit by increasing his efficiency, there are benefits to be derived from lectures affecting more the spirit than the pocket. It is worth something to the farmer to be able to hear university extension lectures in the home. There are cultural advantages which may mean much to restless members of the family or to those with a thirst for knowledge for its own sake. Every station with a well balanced schedule is including educational talks in its programs, so that the listener may hear discussions of a variety of subjects ranging from astronomy to zoology.

Then, of course, there is the occasional pleasure of hearing addresses by famous men and women who visit Canada or by prominent Canadians on tour. Lloyd George, Queen Marie of Roumania, Earl Haig, Sir John Martin Harvey and many others are more than mere names in farm homes equipped with radio. When members of some city service club lay down their forks and give attention to the words of a visiting celebrity, perhaps some thousands of our Canadian farmers do the same and maybe if the speech is particularly interesting the chores are delayed that day. Speaking of this, a farmer pointed out to me some time ago the advantage he has over the members of the service club in being able to go ahead with his lunch if the speech is dry and leave the table when he feels inclined, while politeness compels the club men to sit it through.

### Utility Value of Radio

While radio will always be appreciated for its entertainment and instructive uses, it provides certain features which may be converted into hard cash and which will therefore remain the backbone of any broadcasting service for a long time to come. These features include weather forecasts and market reports. Most stations devote considerable time to these and every station catering primarily to an agricultural community can quote instances of money being saved to farmers through advance weather information and reliable market quotations. Then there is the daily news. Certain prairie stations have private wire connections with principal cities of the continent and are thus able to broadcast the big news features within a few minutes of their being known in those cities.

Some idea of the value of this phase of broadcasting may be gathered from the following list of items included in the daily noon-hour programs of one prairie station. Other stations in the West are sending out variations which also are of considerable interest to listeners—music, grain market and crop reports, Winnipeg spot prices, Chicago and Winnipeg futures,





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Know**  
**"It-Raises-  
the-Dough"**  
**at**  
**Lowest Cost**



Winnipeg cash prices, Liverpool and Buenos Aires reports, car inspections, closing grain market letters, nature study talk, hints on investing, news items, Canadian and United States weather reports and forecasts, livestock reports from various centres including Chicago, Toronto and Winnipeg, bond markets, stock market gossip from Montreal and New York, mining stock reports, etc.

Intervals between the items are filled with high-class and popular music. Evening programs at most stations are devoted almost exclusively to music. There are also special educational features for the young folks.

Considering the amount of enjoyment and profit to be derived by listening in, it seems true, as one of my farmer friends expressed it, that radio is no longer a plaything and a luxury, but should be classed among the necessities.

### The Key to the Chinese Puzzle

*Continued from Page 3*

as well as confidential conferences. The members began to find so many grounds of agreement that they naturally felt that some effort should be made to transfer these friendly and fruitful overtures to an area where they could be capitalized into action.

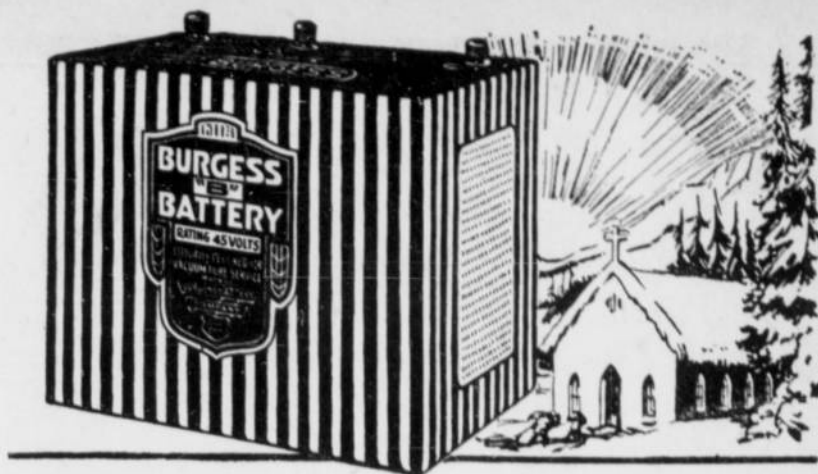
So it was not without significance that Sir Fredrick Whyte, at the last moment, yielded to the solicitation of his Chinese friends and altered his travelling plans. Nor is it without some significance that when the morning following the close of the institute, the President Taft slowly backed down from her pier and headed for the Far East, standing on the after deck, surrounded by Japanese and Chinese members, were the figures of Sir Fredrick Whyte and David Yui, who is credited largely with bringing together behind Chang-Ki-Shek the disunited forces which were anxious to purge the Chinese Nationalist movement of communistic control.

#### China and Japan

In the affairs of the Far East, China, by the logic of recent events, has for the moment displaced Japan. China's grievance with the foreigner is based on her contacts with him in China; Japan's on those contacts on this continent. The situation of Japan is in a sense the more critical of the two. China will see much more blood-letting and a generation may pass before she emerges unified and efficient. But that such will be the ultimate outcome few doubt who know her great resources, her immense area and her enormous mental and physical manpower.

Japan's future is not so well assured, even though her compact physical state and her well-ordered government be recognized. In 60 years her population has increased by 30,000,000. She is one of the densest populated countries in the world. She is already over-populated. And having reached her racial spawning period she finds outlets nowhere but in America and in Australasia, and both these exits are barred. That situation she now accepts, if she still resents it. "The emigration question is closed," said Dr. Sawayanagi, president of the Imperial Educational Association of Japan, and leader of the Japanese group. "Japan realizes it is not a cure for over-population nor will she ever resort to arms on that ground." Japan no longer regards her security as threatened, declared Prof. Takayanagi. Co-operation, not military preparedness, is her new basis for national safety.

To provide for her surplus population Japan has turned to industrialization. She meets a double difficulty. Her resources of raw material are very limited, so she must rely on securing them from the Asiatic mainland. Here she comes into economic dependence on two powers, China and Asiatic Russia, with whom her diplomatic and political relations are far from cordial. She may have to fight with either or both over Manchuria—a military contingency. She anticipates, when the Nanking government functions through the increased custom schedule, a tariff discouraging to her great and increasing trade with China—a commercial menace. Meanwhile the cost of living in Japan has mounted terribly, and unemployment has increased. On May 10 of next year universal suffrage will become effective and 10,000,000 new voters be added to her present body of 3,000,000 of an electorate. No one knows how far this new body of electors have been penetrated



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by communistic and socialistic doctrines. The Japanese are a proud race, not given to seeking sympathy, but some of their group at Honolulu showed signs of strain. Baron Inoyue, the great Japanese financier, was to have headed their group, but as a result of the recent disastrous bank failures he was conscripted by the government to reorganize the country's finances and could not attend the meetings of the institute. The Japanese people, sturdy allies of Great Britain in the war, are entitled to the sympathetic friendship of Anglo-Saxon people in a grave crisis which they are facing with supreme courage but with ill-disguised concern.

### Chinese Group Unanimously Nationalistic

The situation of China is in marked contrast with that of Japan. China is traditionally individualistic where Japan is collective in thought and action. In spite of her resentments against westerners, China wants to westernize. She clamors for democratic sovereignty in her own realm. Japan, on the other hand, having tried western methods, is reverting once more, so her speakers declare, to her own eastern cultures. "Back to ancient Japan" is a popular slogan there today. She proposes to exhaust the possibilities of her own culture and policy before giving herself unreservedly to that of the Occident.

The members of the Chinese group were unanimously nationalistic. It is doubtful if any other kind of representative could have been obtained. There is a north and a south in military China, but no north or south—only south—in national aspirations there. The Chinese group, too, belonged to the intelligentsia, and there was a disposition among the Japanese to regard them as unrepresentative for that reason.

In all their criticisms Britain is made the chief target of attack by the Chinese, due doubtless to recent clashes in the treaty ports and also to communist propaganda in the nationalist ranks. The events of 1842-3 leading up to the treaty of Nanking are persistently referred to as the opium war, though that is only qualifiedly true. Britain, too, is saddled with responsibility for imposing the low five per cent. tariff on China, though it was primarily for the purpose of replacing the intolerable exactions of *likin* (taxes imposed on imported goods by local authorities, in addition to tariff duties), with a fixed and stable basis of impost on goods. Even its lowness was but a reflection of the newly born enthusiasm for free trade which swept the England of that day. It is difficult to believe one's country was always right; it is quite as hard to be satisfied she was always wrong.

Britain's frank offer to recognize modern Chinese law courts; to recognize the validity of a reasonable Chinese nationality law; to apply modern Chinese civil and commercial codes in British courts in China; to submit British subjects to Chinese taxation; to withdraw special protection for missionaries and to agree to a modification of municipal administration in British concessions—all are hailed by conservative Chinese as fair and even generous approaches.

### Shanghaiitis, the Treaty Port Psychology

The attitude of the English-speaking colonies in the treaty ports—British and American—seems to be the most fruitful source of irritation. The open hostility to the proposed reforms, even though given the imprimatur of the British Foreign Office, is disquieting to the Chinese and makes them doubt the sincerity of these official overtures. Shanghai is a primary source of trouble. Here there is an International settlement and municipal administration. On the council the British predominate; its principal officers are British; and Britain bears the odium of the council's unpopular acts. But the Shanghai settlement is a law to itself, actually outside the zone of authority by any of the governments concerned. And a treaty port psychology, now popularly termed Shanghaiitis, the growth of long association between the races almost on the basis of serf and overlord, holds that the Oriental yields nothing to logic, and everything to fear. The Chinese demand the return of control over these parts, progressively it is true, but becoming absolute after a term of years. The treaty port residents not only distrust the efficiency of the Chinese, but are concerned for the safety of their property. Hence a very difficult situation. Yet one is bound to conclude that after three

### The Grain Growers' Guide

days of frank discussion between men of widely different viewpoints there seemed little that would not yield to concession and goodwill.

Canada's important place in the relations of the Commonwealth to Asia had several interesting demonstrations. It was, of course, Canada's insistence that led to the abrogation of the Japanese-British alliance, and the substitution for it of the Four-Power Washington treaty. The wise heads among the Chinese were not slow to apply that fact to their own case. Canada has often been spoken of as an interpreter between Britain and the United States. Here she is asked to be an interpreter between Britain and China. The freedom she has won for herself by natural growth, and by mutual arrangement with the Motherland, the Chinese covet for themselves. Against Canada Cathay holds no grudges. Her value in restoring good relations between the Mother Country and China she appreciates. And Canadians were asked to co-operate in several preliminary approaches to bring that about. These, and the visit of Sir Fredrick Whyte to the Far East, may be more efficacious than the circuitous methods of diplomacy. And if so the happy result will be a distinct by-product of an institute which in itself proposes to do nothing but only to learn.

### Boss of the Circle V

Continued from Page 6

secluded as though the rest of the world did not exist. There were cottonwoods here also, fringing the creek wherever there was roothold, huge, ancient boulders that patiently let it scold and tumbled around them, grassy patches that made tiny glades. About a third of the way down a little cabin stood, its logs weathered grey by many seasons. In a bare strip beyond it a little old man was just straightening from a stooping posture.

"Whoo-ee! Joey! Yip! Yip!"

"Lee Hollister! Why—why Lee!"

The jubilant whoop from the head of the ravine was answered by a shrill, quavering note; the old man scrambled and slid and ran. They met just below the grey cabin, playfully pounding and gripping each other in an emotion that might not show itself in softer ways.

"You doggone young scallawag!"

Joey's voice wobbled treacherously. "Time ye was back, dang yore ornery hide! Where ye been all this time! Couldn't even write a line, like any decent folks would, could ye?"

A flashing grin came. "Why, I never was much for writing, Joey. And I got sick and didn't want to own up until I was on my legs again. And then I decided to make it a surprise. Just got here. I haven't even seen Matt yet."

Joey flinched visibly. He had a shrewd, wizened old face, with frosty light blue eyes and a humorous mouth, but it was not humorous now. He looked up with a sort of pitying wonder.

"Why, sonny," he quavered gently, "ain't ye heard? Didn't anybody write ye? Matt—Matt's gone."

"Gone! You don't mean—"

Joey nodded heavily. "Dead. Shot himself. That's the worst part of it, Lee. A man like Matt, always helpin' everybody else, to go out in trouble thataway. They found him in his office, all huddled down in his chair, with his gun beside him."

Lee straightened slowly. Full realization had scarcely seeped into his consciousness. Matt Blair, that big, vital, huge-hearted man, his earliest and best friend, dead by his own hand! His own loss was submerged for the moment by the incredibility of such a thing. There was an ache in his throat, and a sense of blankness.

"I don't get it," he said slowly. "I don't get it at all. Matt wasn't that kind. Things must have been pretty bad."

Joey nodded. Speech for the moment was beyond him.

Lee dropped the reins over Blackie's head and left him to stand docilely and crop at young grass. They turned and went up the slope to Joey's cabin. Neither spoke.

Inside the cabin there was a rough neatness and a painstaking attempt at



Joey prided himself on his decoration. On the shelf which served as a mantel photographs were ranged. One was a snapshot of Lee; the others were all of one girl, a pretty, spirited, delicately modelled creature, Virginia Blair, Matt's precious jewel, for whom nothing was too good and no sacrifice was too great. Pictures of Virginia in childhood, a small, dainty creature with a cloud of hair; later and larger ones; a slim, composed princess in gleaming white; an engaging young thing in riding clothes; a camera study, with the cloud of hair bobbed intriguingly, a small mouth that looked wilful, big eyes that glowed even in sepia.

"Was she home?" he asked abruptly. Joey shook his head. The younger face darkened.

"Pity she couldn't have spared a little time for her own father," he said curtly. "It might have cheered him up a little."

Joey protested hastily. "Now, Lee, you mustn't talk thataway. Matt wanted her to have the fancy schoolin' and travelin', and he promised her ma to see that she got it. She was on her way home, Lee, for good. And that's what met her."

Joey's voice betrayed him again. Never had Lee seen the old man so broken. He made quick amends.

"All right, Joey, we won't quarrel about that. I know it was hard on Virginia. Tell me how it happened."

Joey told. Stripped to its naked essentials it resolved itself into the story of a man who had gone down under accumulating financial troubles. A lavish father and an open handed friend, to whom no one in trouble ever appealed in vain, Matt had been under heavy expenses for some years, but only his death had betrayed how badly his affairs stood.

Formerly the Circle V had been solidly able to meet all demands, but raising beef cattle was not what it had been in the days of free ranges, and of late there had been lean years. Hard times had hit Matt heavily, and one disaster after another had piled on shoulders already burdened. Grazing privileges which he had rented for years from old Don Luis Ceballos had been refused by a new owner; there were notes in bank and the bank had unexpectedly pressed for payment; rumors also of disastrous investments. The young man listened soberly, darkly. Chiefly the black eyes were fixed on Joey with frowning intentness, but once or twice, as the tale of Matt Blair's financial burdens unfolded, they shifted toward the photographs on the mantel. Joey hurried on.

"He must have been figgerin' on somethin' that didn't pan out. He hinted somethin' to me; come down here one night for a smoke—ye know how he did—an' said things was goin' to come through big for him pretty soon, an' to remember that he always had two partners—you and me, Lee. That's the last talk we had. An' three days later he was dead, with a letter from the Assay Office tellin' him that some ore samples he'd sent 'em didn't assay high enough to be wuth what it would cost to get it out."

"Not the old Bonanza!"

"No, they ain't nothin' there but cave-ins. We found a place down in one of the old claims where they'd been some fresh diggin', but the ore wasn't wuth anything, not for real minin'. I coulda tol' him that."

"Humph. Did anybody hear the pistol?"

"No." Joey shook his head mournfully. "He was alone. Looks like he'd fixed it up thataway. He'd let the boys off to a barbecue, and they didn't get back till near mornin'. Said he couldn't go because he had somethin' else to do. Even Ling was off visitin' with another chink. It was Ling that found him, just about sun-up, sagged down in his chair like I told ye, with his gun on the floor, where it had slipped outa his fingers. An' not a line to anybody, not even to Honey. It 'most killed her."

"I suppose," said Hollister sharply, "that the whole outfit had pawed the finger prints?"

"I know what yo're aimin' at, sonny, but they ain't no use tryin' to

figger it out thataway. I dessay they did handle it, but it was his own gun, an' they was powder marks on him where it had been fired close. D'ye spose Matt Blair woulda let anybody get that near him with a gun? Anyways, he's gone. We buried him on Monument Rock, like he always wanted to be, where he can look down on Sun Valley and out through the Notch."

### CHAPTER III

Silence fell between them. Hollister broke it presently.

"Is Virginia up at the house?"

"No, she only stayed a little while. She said the place was so full of memories she couldn't stand it. Everywhere she turned there was somethin' to remind her of Matt and the cruel way he'd gone. Honey took it hard, Lee. An' her aunt was coaxin' her to come back and live with them, and so she went. There's a manager here, but he ain't much good, an' things is ruynin' down. It ain't the same old Circle V, sonny. There's nobody left of the old outfit but Curly and Darrel, an' yestiddy Curly told me he'd heard somebody was goin' to buy it for a dood ranch."

He paused and fumbled with his next words, anxious and apologetic.

"Ye don't s'pose Honey would let anybody jump my claim, do ye, Lee?"

"No!" It came out like the click of a trap.

"I'm glad to hear ye say that, Lee. I've been plumb upset about it. Of course I could move along, but it'd seem queer."

Hollister rose abruptly and went to the door, looking out.

As far back as his memory of the Circle V went, that ravine had been Joey's. Not by title or deed or any instrument of law, but by time honored custom that no Circle V man was ever permitted to disregard. No cattle were ever driven through there; no timber was cut save for Joey's use. Years ago, so small a thing as a gopher hole had left Matt Blair in the middle of a desert with a broken shoulder, a horse that had to be shot, and a water supply whose last drop trickled into the sand as he reached it. Two days later Joe Kirby, even then a weather-beaten little desert rat who looked almost any age, had found an exhausted, delirious, thirst-crazed man who tried to fight as he gave him water from his own slender supply.

They were a day's journey on foot from the nearest water hole, and Matt was twice Joey's size and unconscious part of the way, but somehow, coaxing, haranguing, pulling, dragging, inventing an ingenious desert sled with a few tough sticks and a blanket, the wiry little prospector had got him to water and safety. And from that day, what was Matt Blair's was Joey's.

Matt, with the constitution of a grizzly, had pulled through, but Joey had never been quite the same man since. He was still wiry and as tough as an old mesquite, but he stooped after that, and eased his back frequently. There was no longer the same zest in sandstorms and blizzards and desert grillings, in blazing days and sharp nights endured for the sake of the "strike" that was always just over the next ridge or down in the canyon beyond.

And so, drifting one time to the Valley of the Sun, he had stayed. Inveterate old prospector that he was, he had begun puttering around for gold. All the hills that lay around Sun Valley were highly mineralized, and gold was one of the metals, although, save for the brief flurry over the old Bonanza, it had never been found in paying quantities. Joey located a streak in the ravine.

"It's yours," said Matt Blair. "You stake your claim anywhere around here that you want."

So Joey had staked his claim, carefully and conscientiously, giving Matt a painstaking diagram of his limits, but the whole ravine had been Joey's from that day. At first he had come and gone, as the old restlessness had overtaken him, but now for years he had puttered around his claim contentedly, washing out just enough "dust" for his simple needs, smoking a friendly



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Montreal	—Oct. 14—S.S. Montrose	to Glasgow, Liverpool	
Quebec	—Oct. 17—S.S. Montclair	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp	
Montreal	—Oct. 21—S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool	
Quebec	—Oct. 26—S.S. Empress of Scotland	to Cherbourg, Southampton	
Montreal	—Oct. 27—S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow	
Quebec	—Nov. 2—S.S. Montroyal	to Liverpool	
Montreal	—Nov. 4—S.S. Montclare	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp	
Quebec	—Nov. 11—S.S. Montrose	to Glasgow, Liverpool	
Montreal	—Nov. 16—S.S. Montclair	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp	
Quebec	—Nov. 18—S.S. Montclair	to Glasgow, Liverpool	
Montreal	—Nov. 25—S.S. Melita	to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool	
St. John	—Dec. 6—S.S. Montclare	to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool	
St. John	—Dec. 9—S.S. Montrose	to Glasgow, Liverpool	
St. John	—Dec. 14—S.S. Montclair	to Cobh, Cherbourg, Southampton	
St. John	—Dec. 15—S.S. Melita	to Belfast, Liverpool	

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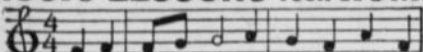
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pipe with Matt of an evening, and always expecting that some day he would find a magic lode. And if in the meantime it was suspected that Matt occasionally salted a strip to give Joey a cheering day, nobody ever hinted it to the old man.

Lee turned back abruptly.

"Nobody's going to jump your claim, Joey, and the Circle V isn't going to be sold—not yet. I'm going east and bring Virginia back."

"Now, Lee, you be careful!" Joey fixed an anxious eye on him. "It ain't Honey's fault, an' it's harder on her than anybody. Don't you go quarrel with Honey."

"Don't worry about that, Joey. I'm not anxious to quarrel with anybody. I'm apt to get too mad and then wish I hadn't."

A dry smile lighted his dark face. Both he and Joey remembered the hot temper of the waif that Matt had brought to the Circle V years before. The temper was still there, but as Joey said, it knew who was boss. Lee reached for his hat.

"I'll go up to the house and look things over. And I'll come back and bunk with you, if you don't mind."

"Mind! Don't you dast go anywhere else, Lee Hollister. I'll have supper ready when ye come back. Ye doggone, ornery young nuisance, I'm plumb tickled to pieces to see ye back."

Lee grinned. Halfway down the slope he paused.

"Oh, Joey, what's Slanty Gano up to now?"

"Slanty? Where'd ye seen him?" Joey peered down suspiciously.

"Oh, just outside Valley Pass. Offered me a job and said he was looking for strays. I persuaded him that he wouldn't find them here."

"I bet you did," Joey snorted. "Slanty's had a run of luck lately, an' it's swelled his chest measure. He's manager for the old Ceballos place—manager! Ye know it was took over for the mortgages when old Don Luis died. Some company's got it now. I disremember the name, but Slanty's been put in to run it until they decide what they'll do. I reckon old Side-water Morse did it. He fixed up the sale."

"They're a fine pair."

Joey snorted again. "I reckon if some of the tenderfoots in that company would run out here for a squint at their lawyer an' their manager, they'd yell for the sheriff to pectect 'em. Anyway, I'm glad you're home, to keep that ornery cuss where he belongs. He's been snoopin' round here a lot lately, grinnin' like a chessy cat. I bet he's either rustlin' stock or runnin' a moonshine still. If ye see him around here again, throw a gun on him."

"I'll use all my powers of persuasion, Joey."

From the cabin door Joey watched him go, tall, upstanding, strong. An upturned universe was grinding slowly back to its foundations. Matt was gone—and that was irreparable—but the rest would come right somehow. Lee was home.

Lee topped the rise from Joey's ravine into the Valley of the Sun. These were Matt Blair's wide acres. He had bought them with toil and built into affluence; had labored over them and loved them. At the far end were the familiar low buildings that had once been home to Lee Hollister. But now he came as a stranger, without welcome or authority. Welcome or not, he was going up there to look things over; to take his own survey of the new manager; to get the lay of the land. And to-morrow he would start east. Somehow, by persuasion or diplomacy—by force if necessary—he meant to bring Honey Blair back to her shattered inheritance.

His way was clear as he saw it. It lay, to be sure, through a labyrinth of tangled motives; of cross purposes; of reasons that began in doubt and ended nowhere. But through it all, half lost but balefully bright, there ran a scarlet thread.

### CHAPTER IV

Whatever clouds might be hanging over the Circle V, beauty and late afternoon sunshine lay like a mantle on the "cottage" which Mrs. T. Ellison

Archer had taken for the period of her niece's mourning. It was a cottage only by comparison with the more pretentious places near by and the great estates along the shore road. It was also more expensive than the T. Ellison Archers could afford, but it was in the heart of a fashionable summer colony, and Mrs. Archer was the ambitious aunt of a marriageable niece.

In the sequestered seclusion of her boudoir, Mrs. Archer sighed over the task of balancing accounts that were much too heavy on the debit side, and gave herself up to more gratifying reflections. She felt that she had done well by her sister's child. To be sure, there had been at first an intractable streak in Virginia, a vigor of speech and action, and an impetuous habit of making friends of quite impossible people which had caused her aunt some anxiety. But the vigor had toned into a vivid magnetism, and Mrs. Archer had diplomatically censored Virginia's friends for five years. Now she could sit back and view her far from unpaid labors with complacency.

Virginia was a success. She was young, beautiful, popular and a potential heiress—although those hopes had dwindled sadly of late. She could dance all night and be as bright-eyed as a kitten the next day; she could drive a car like a little speed demon and smile her way like a naughty angel through a regiment of traffic police; she had been assiduously trained in every art and fad and accomplishment that social success might demand. She had also been petted, spoiled, and taught that beauty was power and her royal whim was law. And yet, through some inner rightness that Matt Blair's daughter could never quite lose, she had kept a generous impetuosity, a certain honesty of soul, and a sweetness—at times—that was like the dew on a rose.

Little wonder that Mrs. Archer was gratified, with engagements crowding Virginia's days, and the sport cars of eligible men parked in the drive. In her heart there was a secret relief that her brother-in-law's tragic death had removed the last link between Virginia and "that dreadful place" which had been her home. Virginia's charms must not be wasted there. She must marry well. It was necessary—for more reasons than one.

And Virginia, for the past few months, had been unusually docile. After her first passionate outburst of grief and self-reproach that she had not been with her father, and the days of haunted restlessness which had followed in that place of memories, she had dropped into an indifferent acquiescence with her aunt's plans. In six months there had been time for the first rebellion to wear itself out; friends and activities were claiming her; life beckoned, refusing to let her lie passive. If she had her grey days she kept them to herself, so far as she had days to herself at all. To the less favored, all of them must have seemed shot with rose and gold.

Already Mrs. Archer was planning to spend the next winter at Cannes. By that time Virginia would have sold the western property and they could afford it very nicely. It was wonderful, she reflected, what a price the elder Bradish was willing to pay for a whim. As for his son—well, Stanley could be relied upon to prefer the Riviera to a ranch. It was working out beautifully.

Virginia had just come in. She had breakfasted at eleven, had an hour on horseback with Stanley Bradish, taken a spin in Tommy Randolph's new car and narrowly escaped a smash trying to do 40 on a curve; rushed home and dressed for a quiet luncheon with only 10 guests; raced off to the country club to watch the tennis tryouts; had tea on the terrace; parried or accepted half a dozen invitations; successfully played off as many persistent men against each other and rushed home again—this time in Stanley's car—to close her own door with nervous vigor, giving orders that she was not to be disturbed for an hour.

In this breathing space, she must rest, telephone to Peggy Watrous about running in to town tomorrow and be ready to have Marie's expert hands prepare her for another "quiet" affair, a dinner and a moonlight cruise on the

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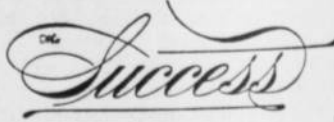
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Bradish yacht. They would probably dance most of the time. Virginia was not accepting invitations to formal dances now, but she reflected with honest scorn that it didn't make much difference. Wherever you went, everybody jazzed all night.

She made an impatient little grimace, tossed her hat on a chair, kicked off two small pumps, slid expeditiously out of her dress and left it in a gleaming heap on the floor, slipped her firm young arms into a negligee and curled up with a sigh of luxurious relief, wondering why she tore around like that all day and never had a minute to herself, and drowsily replying in the next second that everybody else did the same thing and it didn't make any difference anyway; when you stopped it gave you time to think, and that hurt.

For this, although no one would have guessed it, was one of the grey days, when everything seemed flat and futile, and there was a horrid emptiness where one part of her life had been. At such times her thoughts went back to the sheltered remoteness of the Valley of the Sun with a rush of homesickness, but never for the place as it was now. That was not her home—that lonely place where a pale, troubled ghost moved instead of her big, robust father; where she would have each day to see the things he had loved and left, the very spot where they had found him, huddled horribly in his chair. Never that!

On the table beside her bed lay a little pile of papers. There was a scrawled report from Lawler, the new manager; there were bewildering columns of figures which represented Matt Blair's confused affairs; there was a letter advising her to sell before the deterioration of a once prosperous property became too evident. Beside them was a memorandum of Milton Bradish's offer for the Circle V ranch, the whim of a rich man to lavish money on a "show" ranch in the place where he had once been poor. The decision rested with Virginia. Matt Blair, in his abounding love and confidence—perhaps also in his belief that he had many years to live—had made this inexperienced girl not only his sole heir but sole executrix. Her will, as always, was to be law.

There was a tap at the door. She said "Come!" a trifle impatiently, and a flustered maid appeared.

"There's a gentleman downstairs, Miss Virginia—"

"But I left word that I would not be at home to anyone!" Virginia was not accustomed to having her royal commands ignored.

"I'm sorry, Miss Virginia. I told him you were not at home, but he said he would come in and wait."

"Oh!" Virginia laughed, yawned, and cuddled a drowsy cheek against her arm. "Well, let him. I shan't bother."

"Yes, Miss Virginia. But—" The maid hesitated and looked worried. Callers at the Archer home politely accepted the ultimatum delivered at the door, but this one—in spite of the fact that he had come on foot instead of in the latest model of sporting roadster and that he wore a good but undeniably ready-made suit of clothes—had a composed air of taking it for granted that his wishes would be complied with. And he had a calm black eye and a lazy smile which had brushed her polite formula aside like a cobweb.

"He said he hoped you would be home pretty soon, because he had come a long way to see you. He said to tell you it was Lee Hollister."

"Oh—Lee!" Virginia sat up suddenly. "Why didn't you tell me before? There, it wasn't your fault. Tell him—no, help me, Anna. I'm in a frightful hurry."

Anna helped her, but in spite of her haste it took Virginia at least six minutes to decide what gown she would wear. She had not seen Lee in over five years.

Downstairs Lee Hollister looked critically around the room into which the maid had reluctantly shown him, and reflected that Matt's relations-in-law could not have denied themselves much to help him in his difficulties. If, indeed, he had asked for help at all. Everything here spoke eloquently of well-served ease and expensive idleness. So this was what Virginia's life had

been, intermittently during her "finishing school" years, and steadily for the past two. If he had come prepared to disapprove, he had seen nothing yet to change his views. . . . Not at home! Silly stuff. He was certain that she was and he meant to stay until he saw her. He stationed himself at a window looking out on the semi-circular drive.

"Making sure that I don't slip away?"

He swung quickly about. "I wasn't taking chances," he drawled composedly, but the lazy smile that had disarmed Anna flickered out as he stiffened to attention.

Outlined against the dull blue hangings, he saw a vivid, exquisitely slim young thing, with hair of burnished copper, dark-lashed eyes of softest grey, that coaxed and sparkled, and a small rosy mouth that looked wistful now, but might, on occasion, be imperious. Small wonder that Matt had found nothing too good for this precious treasure of his, part royal princess and part coaxing child.

"Why Virginia—you've grown up!"

"I didn't mean to, Lee."

She met him with both hands out, as impulsively as she might have done in the days when she had been a flying sprite of mischief and he the youngest member of the Circle V outfit.

"I had just come in," she explained confidentially, "and told Anna I wouldn't see anybody. But that didn't mean my old friends." Her mouth quivered suddenly. "Oh, Lee, I haven't seen you since—since it happened!"

Where was his stern resolution, his sense of the righteousness of his mission, that he wanted to put his arms around this lovely child and protect her from everything he was asking her to face? He looked down soberly at the pretty, useless fingers clasped in his own strong brown hands.

"I didn't know anything about it, Virginia, or I'd have come back before this. I only got back a week ago. Joey told me the news and I started east the next day." He hesitated as she withdrew her hands; then he took the plunge.

"I've come to take you home, Virginia."

She shook her head. "I can't, Lee. Not any more. It isn't the same place now."

"Why not?" he asked bluntly. "It's your home, and it's going to pieces in strange hands. It needs you."

"Needs me?" She smiled with impatient bitterness. "It needs father, and he is gone. What do I know of ranches and cattle? . . . Come, tell me how you found everything, and where you have been so long."

She was more versed in social diplomacy than he. The retort was on his lips that she ought to know one ranch, whether she did or not, but he held it back and followed her lead, taking a chair opposite her.

"Tell me," she said, and sat pensive and still, with half-veiled eyes watching his dark face.

#### CHAPTER V

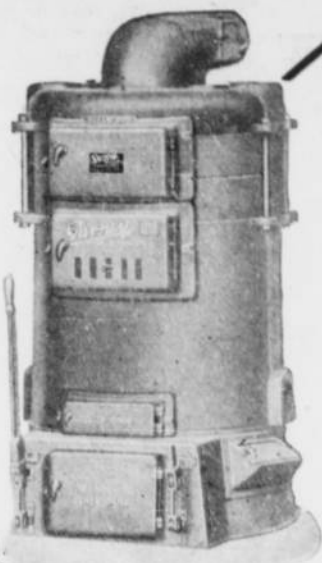
He told her, not of himself, but of the Circle V. He told it eloquently, because it lay close to his heart, but his incisive earnestness made it sound like an indictment. The grey eyes widened slightly. Was Lee taking her to task about it? Scolding her because a few trees had been cut, or cattle had grazed in the wrong spot? Virginia was not accustomed to being taken to task about anything. It was inconceivable.

"I know it needs your father," he finished, "but Matt is gone, and it is your responsibility now. You wouldn't be his daughter if you shirked it."

"I am not shirking it!" she protested indignantly. "I've put a manager in and tried to run it, but every month shows a loss. That's no way to run a ranch. I know that much."

"All the more reason why you should be on hand. The Circle V needs somebody who cares, and not a shiftless loafer who either can't or won't see that he is running it into the ground."

"I had not considered that Lawler was doing so badly, considering the conditions." She was offended now, a royal princess on her dignity. And being angry she struck, not quite fairly.



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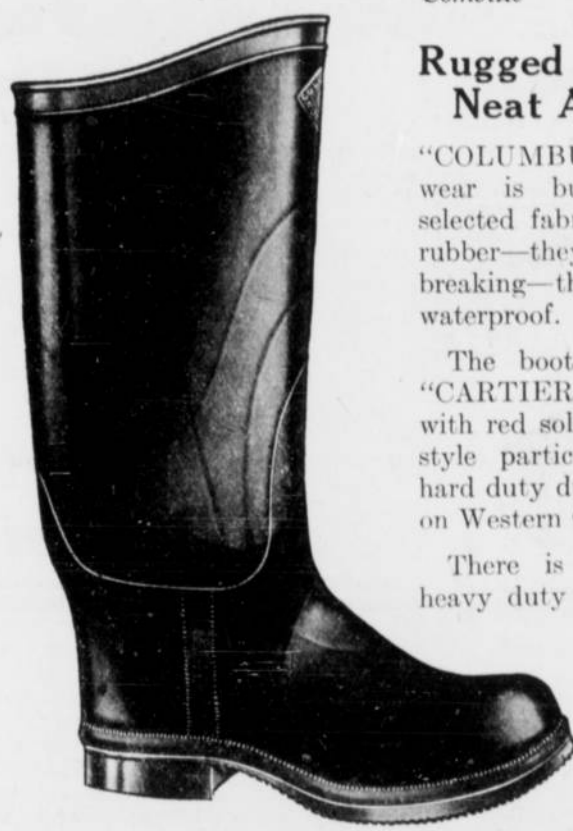
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"Of course, if you had been there at the time, I should have been glad to—"

"I haven't come twenty-five hundred miles to apply for a job," he retorted crisply. "Curly is a good man if you want one. So is Darrell. The one you have is either a fool or a crook."

He pulled himself up sharply. This was all wrong. He had come with a mission and had let his infernal temper bungle it. What right had he to be angry because this lovely petted child had no realization of things that were so clear to him? But Virginia was no child, and the rift had already widened.

"It's very kind of you to be so interested," she was saying, as aloofly polite as though they had just met, "but I employed Mr. Lawler on the advice of my friends and see no reason to question either their motives or his. How-

ever, it scarcely matters. I have had a good offer for the place, and I expect to sell."

So it was true. She was going to throw over the work of Matt's lifetime! Pampered, selfish, lazy! The gentler mood vanished in an anger deeper than her own.

"And Joey?" he asked evenly.

"Joey's claim will be his as long as he lives. Then it will pass to the new owner. All the rest will be sold, except Monument Rock. That will be held out, always."

Her lip suddenly quivered and stiffened again; she looked away from him with blurred eyes.

"Oh, it's no use! You've no right to ask such a thing of me. I can't go back! I hate it! I tried, but it was



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ghastly—so full of memories of him—and the dreadful way he died."

"Every place is full of memories when somebody dies," he reminded her implacably, "and people have to stay on and face them. That is the argument of a weakling."

If he meant deliberately to lash her into resentment he succeeded. The moment of appeal fled; her head went up in outraged dignity.

"I suppose," she demanded frigidly, "that you will at least concede my right to dispose of my own property?"

The black eyes rested on her with a still intentness. Something baffling had come into them, a shadow of mockery that vanished and left them as impenetrable as an Indian's.

"Absolutely. But I have a right as Matt's friend to tell you that your loyalty to him can't amount to much if in a few months you can throw aside the work of his lifetime, the land he labored and fought for, and loved better than anything on earth—except you!"

He heard her quick gasp. She was on her feet, pallid and trembling with anger. He arose also, and swept rapidly on, every word a stinging challenge.

"And you are going to sell him out for a little pocket money—for this—" his brief gesture contemptuously indicated the room, the house, all of her life here. "Because it is soft and pleasant, because you won't face honest work and a little mental discomfort. That's the best you can do for him, after all he sacrificed for you."

"Oh! You are intolerable!" Her eyes blazed; she spoke slowly, in a

breathless, unnatural way. "Whatever I may have done—or failed to do—is between my father and myself. You have no right to intrude upon it. If he were alive you would not dare to speak to me like this. And you know he would never wish me to go on with the thing that had been too much for him to bear—the place that killed him. Now go!"

He looked quietly down at her, a lovely thing that he had angered and hurt to no avail. If she had lashed him he did not wince—visibly. He only looked at her with that odd intentness, as if debating something. Curiously enough it wiped out his anger, although his words were stern.

"All right," he said laconically. "I'll go. I see I was mistaken. But before I go I want to give you one question to ask yourself. Why is it that the Circle V, one of the best ranches in the state, should be going to pieces now, just when somebody else wants to get possession of it? I'm going back to find the answer, if you won't. Good-bye."

He turned with a brief nod, not even waiting for an answer, and went out.

As the outer door closed after him he paused, with a deep, releasing breath and a grimace for his own hot-headedness. A nice mess he had made of it! They had fought royally, at their first meeting in years. She probably hated him, but at least he had started her thinking. . . . Poor Honey Blair!

A car flashed into the drive. It drew up almost in front of him and a young man stepped out. He was above medium

height and gracefully slim, with a bored mouth and quick-glancing dark eyes. He looked with casual attention at the man coming out, at the straight figure, the ready-made suit, the bronze face, small things that stamped him as an alien here. Hollister returned the glance impassively. Unconsciously, involuntarily, it was a measuring of power. Each would know the other again. The westerner passed down the steps and out of the drive; the visitor raised faintly amused eyebrows and pressed the button of the Archers' front door.

In her own room Virginia buried an angry face in her pillows. Lee had been brutal, abominable! How dared he say that she was not loyal to her father's memory? It was only because that big, tender personality was gone that she could not face going back. She had a right to make her own decisions. Why should Lee Hollister be so determined that she should come back and run the Circle V, against her own preferences? It wasn't any of his concern. As for his insinuation that the place was being wrecked to force a sale, that was simply idiotic. Nobody was obliged to wreck it. She was perfectly willing to sell.

She sat up again. Her eyes were still stormy, but there was something a little forlorn in the way she huddled there, staring at a rug, with her chin on her hand.

Lee didn't have to be so cruel about it! To say that she had sold her father out! Unspeakable! To call her a weakling—a shirk!

The rosy mouth pursed ominously.

She reached out and rang sharply for Marie. Marie was the expert maid that her aunt and she shared between them. By the time the light tap came—almost on the heels of her ringing—Virginia was in vigorous action on the other side of the room.

"Marie, I want you to pack—" She looked up from a reckless hurling of silken garments. It was not Marie, but Anna who stood in the door.

"Mr. Stanley Bradish is below, Miss Virginia. He says if you are ready he will take you out to the yacht."

Virginia remembered. Stanley had been coaxing her to take the launch out with him before the other guests arrived, but she had capriciously refused to give him a definite answer.

"Oh—tell him I cannot go." Anna looked uncertain. "Am I to say that you cannot come just now?"

Mrs. Archer was just coming down the hall, her well-coiffed head bent forward as she smiled graciously at her niece. She interposed quickly. Mrs. Archer was very tender of Stanley's feelings.

"Couldn't you get ready, dear! It is only a little early. I will send Marie to you at once."

"No, thanks, auntie, I don't feel like it tonight." She smothered an impatient sigh and braced herself for the argument and entreaty that were sure to come as soon as the maid had taken herself out of the room.

"Tell him I am sorry, Anna, but I cannot come at all. I am starting west tomorrow."



## CHAPTER VI

Days and nights on a transcontinental train were monotonous, but they gave Virginia time for thought. Her anger at Lee Hollister dwindled and receded as a clear little brook returns to its banks after a freshet has passed. Lee had been harsh and even ruthless, but he had spoken as he had because he loved her father. Her own preferences did not matter at all to him in the necessity that the work of her father's lifetime should be carried on; he swept them aside impatiently.

It was a new experience for Virginia, not altogether complimentary, but not without a tinge of interest. It nettled her, and yet it put her on her mettle. She was coming back, not to obey Lee Hollister's high-handed commands, but to show him that he was wrong. After that she would do as she pleased with her own property. And she meant to be cool and dignified with Lee. He deserved it.

The tingle sharpened as the train sped through endlessly familiar stretches of plains dotted with cactus and sage. That blue mass with its sharply serrated line was the range that hid the Valley of the Sun, with the desert slopes sweeping up to it like arrested waves.

At Saunders, men's heads turned regretfully as the pretty girl left the car; a porter, a Pullman conductor and a young brakeman hovered, ready to serve, as she descended the steps. Lawler was there to meet her, so was Curly, sunburned and grinning, waiting to take her checks and help pack her hand-baggage into the old car that had been good enough for Matt while Virginia was away.

She swept a quick look up and down the platform. Lee Hollister, the one person directly responsible for her coming, had not ridden down to meet her, if indeed, he had returned. She stepped into the car with an annoying sense of disappointment.

There was little conversation on the 20-mile trip over rutted roads. Lawler, a lank, big-boned man with pale eyes and a straggling mustache, was either taciturn or woman-shy, and Curly, who was neither, appeared to have ridden down on his own initiative, staying behind to pack her two formidable trunks aboard Andy Gleason's flivver stage. Only once did Lawler proffer a remark of any moment. They were jolting over an atrocious stretch of road.

"Bad goin'," he jerked. "I hope the millionaire that's buyin' your place will fix up this road. These folks that buy dude ranches don't care how they sink their money."

"I have not sold yet," she replied coldly. It was annoying to find out how much her affairs had become common property.

"Oh, I thought you was goin' to." A glaze seemed to have come over Lawler's pale eyes. His sun-dried face was, if anything, more expressionless than usual. "Well, you know your own business, but it'll take an awful lot of money to put the Circle V on its feet. Kind of rough work for a lady."

She did not reply, and they rattled and lurched on, with the endless desert waves sweeping out on both sides. They climbed a mile-wide mesa and dropped down again on the far side, skirted a low ridge, climbing, always climbing. Ahead of them lay the rugged hills, fold on fold, with soft purpling shadows where the hollows lay. In those hills responsibility and discouragement waited for her, a sense of loss and a lingering horror. Why had she come at all? A towering pinnacle of clean granite slowly detached itself from its background and stood out more clearly each moment, bringing an aching constriction to her throat. Monument Rock.

The foothills were opening up before them; they dived suddenly from prismatic brilliance into shadow, then climbed again, past two shouldering spurs that lay like the paws of a watching Sphinx, through a narrow defile to a suddenly widening sweep, into the Valley of the Sun. And up on the ranch-house porch, hobbling excitedly on rheumatic feet, was a little, wizened old man.

"I knowed you'd come back, Honey! I knowed it! There, there!" For a proud young head that bowed for no one

had dropped suddenly on a bent old shoulder in a faded flannel shirt. "There, there," Joey crooned. "It's goin' to come all right, Honey. Joey'll look after ye. You'll be glad you've come. It's been doggone lonesome without ye. If that ornery young nuisance of a Lee Hollister hadn't come pesterin' around again, I'd have gone plumb out of my head."

The moment of abandon was brief. She raised her head.

"Oh, is Lee here?"

"Well, he ain't exactly here, but he drops in on me now and then. One minute talks about takin' up a home—stead claim an' the next minute says he's minded to pack a mule and go off prospectin'. No sense a-tall. Needs steadyin', Lee does."

Joey paused in his affectionate grumbling and shot a shrewd glance at her, but Virginia made no comment. Lawler, for the moment disregarded, had come up with her bags and was evidently waiting to go in with her. She smiled graciously. Virginia was well trained in the business of dismissing a superfluous man.

"Thank you, Lawler. You may leave the bags here. Ling will look after them. And I should like to see you after lunch and have you tell me how things are going. Oh, here is Ling!"

She left him, glowering and discomfited, while she greeted Ling. Joey followed the manager with malicious glee.

"Pretty fine to have the boss back, ain't it?" he asked innocently, and edged a little closer. "Too bad—you're havin' to move out, but I reckon it can't be helped. The foreman of this outfit most generally puts up in the bunkhouse."

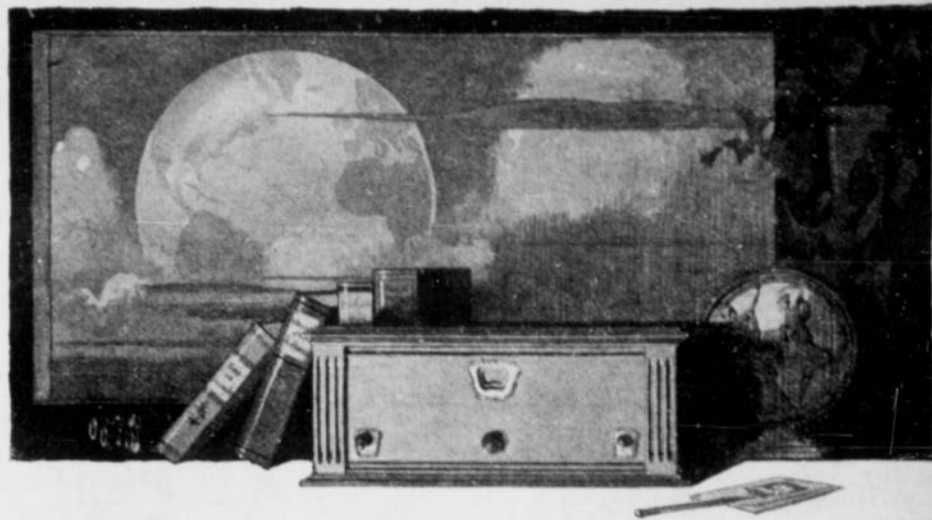
Lawler did not reply, but the look he sent back at Joey was venomous.

Virginia had gone into the house. Up by Monument Rock a man who had stood for three hours watching a desert train turned and came down again, visible only an instant before he disappeared behind the next ridge.

The afternoon had been very long. With Joey's going the house had seemed bigger and emptier, and Virginia had worked energetically, setting herself to unaccustomed tasks. In the midst of unpacking there had been an interminable hour of going over dreary details and bewildering accounts with Lawler. The manager was more ingratiating now, but the interview was not cheering. It only showed that the Circle V, hit by the sequence of calamities that sometimes seem to pursue one man with malignant zeal, was not making enough to cover operating expenses and the interest on a burden of debt. Matt Blair had been a generous, easy-going man, with an open hand toward the world. He had made money abundantly and spent it in the same way, always counting on his reserves of strength and natural resources, but trouble had found him unprepared. The reserves had rocked under it, and Matt had gone down.

This was the story that came back to Virginia again, leaving her depressed and dispirited, and glad to see Lawler leave. She wandered around restlessly, a cold trickle of loneliness creeping over the warmth of resolution, like icy water from a tap. She went out to the long veranda, looking out on the wide valley that was hers—if she chose to keep it and fight for its old supremacy. She called back to Ling that she was going for a walk, and headed down the valley.

There were no cattle here now, but in the distance she could see the scar of the timber slash that Lee had censured. Willows and cottonwoods followed the winding of the creek, and the lower slopes were splashed with color. Spring had been late in the Valley of the Sun. Over there the creek turned and dropped from sight. She followed it, slipping out of light into green shadow at the head of a small ravine. Down there was Joey's claim, and in front of the little grey cabin a conspicuously tall young man was just rising from the domestic task of filling a coffee pot with water at the creek. Already he had seen her, and Joey from the doorway had raised his thin halloo. There was no turning back if she had wished to. Joey hurried to meet her.



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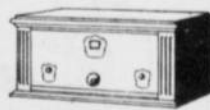
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"Here's Lee, Honey! Jes' turned up, doggone his ornery hide. You're comin' to supper, ain't ye? Shore ye will. Lee's brought some trout."

Just back of him was Lee, unruffled and deliberate. There was no trace of self-consciousness to recall their last stormy interview.

"Glad to see you, Virginia." He held out his hand as a matter of course and gave hers a grip that was somehow reassuring. "Joey says you got in on the morning train."

"Yes. I didn't expect to see you so soon."

"I got in last night and came through by the back trail."

There was unexpected delicacy in that. Lee had not openly gone east and arrived back in Saunders just before she had. He had dropped off at another station, a much less convenient one, and had returned inconspicuously to avoid comment.

Joey was going ahead, leaving Lee to fall in beside her.

"If you don't stay to supper," he was remarking conversationally, "Joey won't be fit to live with for a week, and I'd counted on bunking with him for a night or two."

"Oh, are you staying with Joey?" She hesitated. As far back as she could remember, the Circle V had been Lee Hollister's home, whether he lived in ranch or bunk house. Her father had treated him like a son. She felt a sense of remissness, although the situation was awkward for both of them.

"You know, father would always want you to feel—"

"Thanks," he said quietly, "but I'm afraid that wouldn't do. I'm not a part of the Circle V outfit now, and your foreman might not look at it in the same light. I'll probably camp somewhere in the hills while I'm—looking around."

He brought himself up suddenly, as if remembering something. "Maybe I'll homestead," he added abruptly. "Here we are. Joey has set his heart on an open air supper with trout broiled on the coals. I'll make you a cedar throne and get to work."

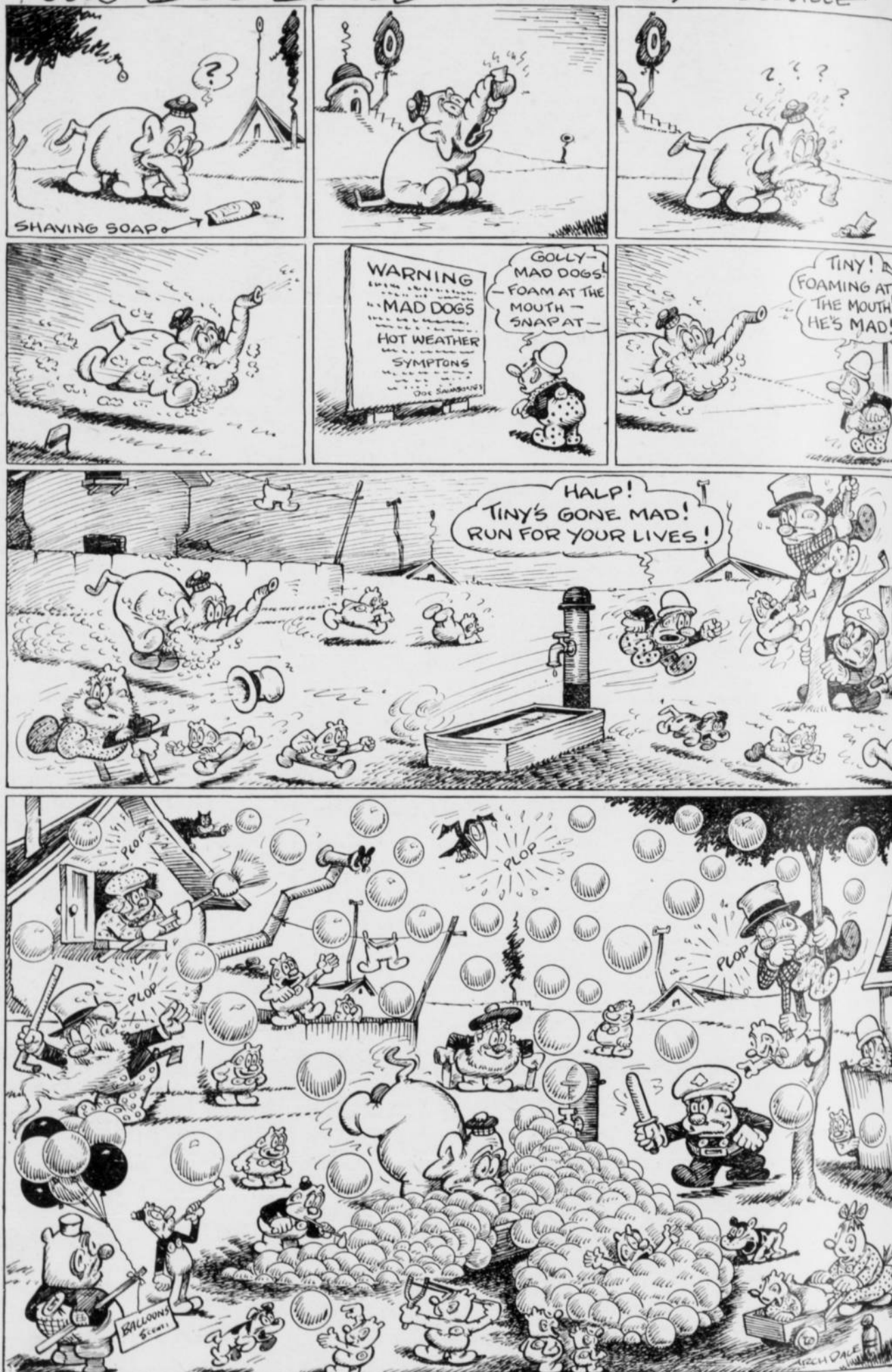
From the cedar throne she watched them. There was a stove in the cabin, but Joey liked eating by a campfire, clinging to this last link between old age and the sturdier days when he had travelled every range from New Mexico to California, with the sky for a roof, a few boughs for a bed and no earthly possessions but a grubstake and the eternal hope of a strike the next day. She watched him as he bustled about, in contrast to Lee's easier motions.

There was a sense of power about Lee, a smoothness of action that was swift without the least sense of haste. He was no longer in the ready-made serge, and the closely belted khaki trousers and flannel shirt open at the throat seemed a part of him. The pleasant smell of cedar smoke was in the air, the aroma of coffee, the hissing of trout broiling over live coals. She leaned back, deliciously lazy. It seemed less important that Lee should be punished for the things he had said.

"Supper's ready," he called cheerfully, and dropped into the language of camp and bunkhouse. "Come and get it!"

To be continued

## THE DOO DADS AN EXCITING DAY IN DOOVILLE



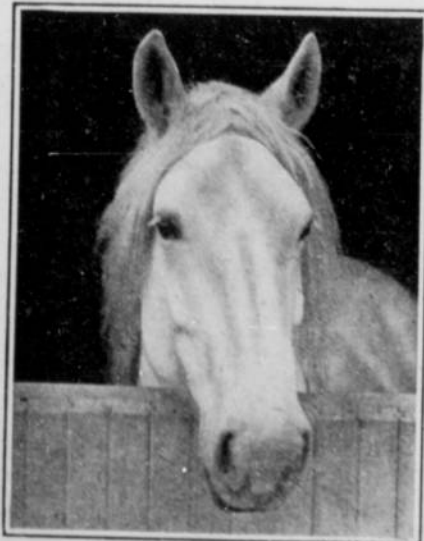
### The Doo Dads

One warm day, when Tiny was out walking, he came across a peculiar looking bottle on the ground. Tiny foolishly believes in tasting everything, in order to find out what it is like, so he grabbed the bottle up in his trunk and emptied its contents into his mouth. Now it happened that what had looked like a bottle was really a tube full of shaving soap. You know how nasty soap tastes, when mother or big sister lets some get into your mouth when she is washing your face in the morning! Well, Tiny did not like the taste of soap any better than you do. Off he started as fast as he could go. His main idea was to reach the water

trough in front of old Doc Sawbones house, for he realized that there was no way to get rid of that dreadful soap except to wash it out. As he ran the soap suds churned up in his mouth and spread out over his face. What a funny sight poor Tiny was then!

Now, it happened that that very day Nicky Nutt had read a notice posted on a signboard telling the people of Doo-ville to watch out for dogs that might go mad in the hot weather. It told that the symptoms were: foam at the mouth and crankiness. Nicky had not gone very far down the road after reading the sign when he heard the greatest thumping and turned to see Tiny tearing wildly along. If ever an elephant looked mad Tiny did just then.

Nicky rushed ahead of him to give warning to the people of Doo-ville to get out of the way. But Tiny did not pay any attention to them. He rushed straight to the trough and doused his head into the cool water and swished his trunk about in order to wash out that dreadful tasting soap. All the swishing Tiny did caused the water to foam up and form the prettiest soap bubbles, which commenced to fly about like little colored balloons. The Doo Dads were highly amused at this performance and forgot their fear of mad dogs and elephants. They were all very pleased at the bubbles except Doc, who had one burst right at his ear, and Sleepy Sam who had started selling toy balloons. I rather think Sam is in for a bad business day, don't you?



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**Lloyd George's Imagery**

No journalist worth his salt, presented with a "prepared" speech by Mr. Lloyd George, would dream of printing it in his paper in the written form. He would listen to what it occurred to the orator actually to say when on his legs and stimulated by his audience, knowing well that the written speech would in the event bear the same relation to the spoken one as the caput mortuum does to the flame. With the pen in his hand Mr. Lloyd George is deserted by all his magic. He is the consummate improviser on the platform; the phrase suggests the idea and the idea the phrase in rapid interplay. At the Liberal Summer School a few days ago he came down with one of those judiciously written speeches in which excellent but rather lifeless ideas were imprisoned. When he spoke he gave them life, and set them free in a flock of ingenious and amusing images, as he alone can. With him emphatically the chance suggestions that invade the mind in a state of excitement are the brightest and best; by taking thought he loses his oratorical soul. One could watch the process of inspiration—for that is what it is in its kind—going on as he spoke. It occurred to him, for instance, to make the whimsical statement: "Every man has a House of Lords in his own head." Immediately his fancy took flight, and he developed the conceit just as a poet or a musician spontaneously makes an idea real to himself by dramatizing it in one shape after another. So we had a passage such as could have come from no other speaker, in which the contents of the House of Lords in one's head (those conservative instincts that resist the impact of new thoughts) were particularized and humanized. It is this, the picture-making faculty, that distinguishes Mr. Lloyd George from all other speakers of the first class; others have it in some degree, but in no one else is it so essential to the expression of his mind. For this reason the characteristic Lloyd George utterance is a journey full of little shocks and surprises, at the end of which one is slightly out of breath, but not at all tired. —Nation and Athenaeum.

# Can You Answer These?

## A Page for the Wise Ones

EVERY issue The Guide will ask 20 questions. You send them in with the answers. Your name and address must be attached thereto so that it can be published with the answer which will appear in the following issue. Address correspondence to Question Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

- ### How Many of These Can You Answer?
- 1—Who was known in Bible times as the sweet singer of Israel?

2—For what is Henrick Van Loon noted?

3—What was Buffalo Bill's real name?

4—For what is Sir Oliver Lodge noted?

5—Who was Rip Van Winkle?

6—What is the crest of the Prince of Wales?

7—For what purpose was the Tower of Babel built?

8—What sea-side resort is humorously known as the "Capitol of the Hog Dog" world?

9—Is the silk-worm really a worm?

10—How long has France been a Republic?

11—For whom was John Alden "ambassador" in his suit for Priscilla's hand?

12—What are the two longest rivers in the world?

13—What is a "Tong."

14—What is "T.N.T.?"

15—Who wrote Around the World in Eighty Days?

16—Why is "foolscap" paper so called?

17—Complete the verse: "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,"

18—Name the three vessels that were in Columbus' expedition of discovery.

19—Who was Scotland's greatest poet?

20—When was the first Atlantic cable laid?

Answers to the above will appear in the September 15 issue

- ### Answers to Questions of August 15.
- 1—What was the most significant expression in King George's message to Canada on July 1?  
A—He referred to the people of Canada as "my people," whereas in previous messages the King of England has always referred to "my subjects."

2—How did it happen there never was a King of England referred to as George the First while he was on the throne?  
A—Because being the first King George he was known only as King George.

3—What international event recently celebrated goodwill between the United States and Canada?  
A—The opening on August 7, 1927, of the bridge from Fort Erie, Ont., to Buffalo, N.Y., participated in by Vice-President Dawes and Secretary of the Treasury Kellogg, of the United States, the Prince of Wales and Premier Baldwin from England and Premier King from Canada.

4—What was the origin of the phrase "Crossing the Rubicon?"  
A—The Rubicon was a river separating Italy from Swiss Alpine Gaul. By crossing the Rubicon Caesar practically declared war against Pompey.

5—What is the greatest oratorio associated with the name of Handel?  
A—The Messiah, produced by Handel in 1741 for the benefit of the founding hospital in London.

6—What form does a butterfly assume when the egg is first hatched?  
A—It hatches into a caterpillar.

7—What was the unanswered question Pilate put to Jesus in the Judgment Hall?  
A—What is truth (John 18, v. 38).

8—Why do we say "Mad as a March hare?"  
A—Because a hare is excessively wild in March.

9—What is the new name for undertakers?  
A—Morticians.

10—Where is the Arch of Peace, celebrating 100 years of peace between the United States and Canada?  
A—At Blaine, a city in Washington, in the extreme north-west corner of the United States and on the Canadian border, erected in 1921.

11—Who was Pygmalion?  
A—Pygmalion was a sculptor of ancient Greece who fell in love with an ivory statue he had made; the gods granted life to the image and Pygmalion married her.

12—What bird in England is regarded as the best singer?  
A—The nightingale.

13—What city in Arabia is the mecca for pilgrims?  
A—Mecca, the birthplace of Mohammed.

14—Finish the following verse and name the author:  
"Let us then be up and doing,  
With a heart for any fate;  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learn to labor and to wait." Longfellow.  
"A Psalm of Life."

15—Did Daniel Webster compile Webster's dictionary?  
A—No, it was Noah Webster (1758-1843). Daniel Webster was a famous orator and statesman.

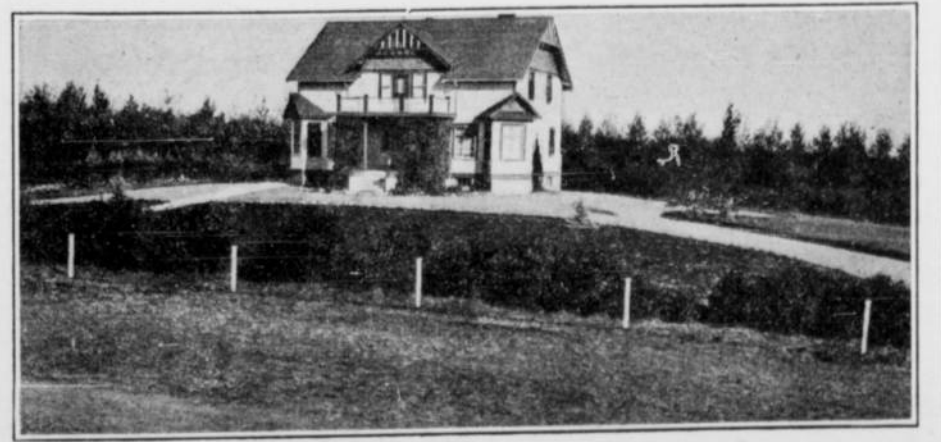
16—Who wrote "A Message to Garcia," and what is the big idea in it?  
A—Elbert Hubbard, and it was written in praise of the man who does what he is told without asking questions.

17—What town in England is noted for its cutlery?  
A—Sheffield.

18—Who wrote Gulliver's Travels?  
A—Dean Swift (1667-1745). A satire upon English life and politics which has now become one of the most popular juvenile books.

19—Where did the famous cartoon "Dropping the Pilot" appear and to whom did it refer?  
A—It appeared in Punch, London, when Kaiser Wilhelm discharged Prince Bismark from the chancellorship.

20—Where is Reno? For what is it famous?  
A—A city in Nevada where many people go to secure divorces.



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**YORKSHIRES—PRIZEWINNING AND IM-** ported blood, May farrow, \$12.50, with papers. J. W. White, Fort San, Sask.

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**PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM** imported strain. To clear \$5.00 per pair. Wm. Skene, Pincher Creek, Alta. 16-2

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SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR RATES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

The Grain Growers' Guide • Winnipeg, Man.

## FARMS and REAL ESTATE

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**CLEAR TITLE LAND TO TRADE FOR LIVESTOCK.** Write Foster, 2129 Eleventh Avenue, Regina, Sask. 17-1

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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# Gleaned from Hither and Yon

## A Writer of the Northland

Canadians have a special interest in the writings of James Oliver Curwood, who died recently in his boyhood town in Michigan. The scene of many of his Curwood books was the Canadian Northland. Every year since 1908 he spent several months in that territory and few excelled him in a knowledge of its physical features and romantic history. He frequently travelled up as far as the Arctic Ocean, and is said to have been the only American ever employed by the Dominion Government as an exploratory and descriptive writer.

## A Significant By-Election

Sometimes by-elections have a nationwide interest out of all proportion to their real importance and such is likely to be the case in North Huron, on September 12. This Ontario seat was held by the late John W. King, a progressive, whose death during the last session has made the by-election necessary. Mr. King won three consecutive three-cornered fights in the constituency. Now another three-cornered fight is in progress with the former Conservative standard-bearer, George Spotton, who was runner-up in previous contests, again in the field. Historically the riding has been Conservative, Liberal, Unionist and Progressive, so that the outcome now is conjectural. The significance of this by-election is that it will be held the day after the opening of the Conservative convention in Winnipeg. It would greatly encourage the faithful, just getting supplied up to the work of designing a platform and selecting a leader, to hear that the North Huron straw indicated favoring Tory breezes. Heavy oratorical artillery is being readily massed on the North Huron front by both parties. S. Bricker, the Progressive candidate, is reported to have a good chance of holding the seat for the farmers.

## Wheat Board Wound Up

The Canadian Wheat Board, created in 1919, is being wound up and after September 1 none of the still outstanding participation certificates will be paid. Any moneys still in the hands of the board after that date will be declared to be the property of the crown. There was a large unclaimed surplus left, but this has been mostly distributed to the provinces in proportion to the amount of wheat contributed by each when the board was functioning. The money has been devoted chiefly to educational and investigational work in connection with marketing.

## Peace and Goodwill

Admirals may disagree about limitation of naval armaments but the work of furthering international goodwill goes steadily forward under other auspices. Last month 3,000 delegates attended the convention of the World Federation of Educational Associations at Toronto. World co-operation in educational matters was the keynote of the gathering. Dr. Sawaynagi, a member of the Japanese house of peers, took the high ground that in teaching history and geography it is not well to glorify one's own country at the expense of others. Already, he said, the constitution and full meaning of the League of Nations play a great part in the school text books of Japan. Dr. Tzuke, of Germany, stated that there was a new educational movement in his country along the lines of world brotherhood. The idea that the world-wide revision of history text books is advisable was frequently voiced at the conference. Evidently more is to be hoped for from teachers than from admirals in the furtherance of peace and goodwill among the nations.

## Pacifying the Pacific

The meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations, in July, did not receive the publicity that its importance warranted. The chief subject of discussion was, of

course, the relations of other nations to China. Friendly discussion and conciliation is the key to the Chinese puzzle, as will be seen from a reading of the article on the subject in this issue. No man in Canada is better qualified to write on the subject than John Nelson. He was formerly editor and publisher of the Vancouver World, and has had much to do with interesting Canada and Great Britain in the Institute.

The Canadian delegation was headed by Sir Arthur Currie.

## They Saw Baldwin

An amusing incident occurred in connection with Premier Baldwin's public appearance in Winnipeg. Mr. Baldwin was scheduled to speak in the Parliament Buildings. There was room inside for some 3,600 people and on the outside the spacious lawns provided standing room for as many thousands as cared to be present. A system of amplifiers was to have made every syllable of the premier's speech audible to all, outside and inside. When tested, however, the system failed to work inside the building on account of the echoes set in motion by the high vaulted corridors of that magnificent edifice. Last minute arrangements had to be made for Mr. Baldwin to speak from one of the balconies overlooking the parliament building grounds. There he was in plain sight of the thousands of people who had gathered and the amplifiers conveyed his voice to them with wonderful distinctness. Meanwhile the 3,600, including practically all of those who are sometimes vulgarly referred to as the nib-nobs, who had gained admission to the building by special ticket, couldn't hear a word. The curious turn which the event took did not appear to detract one iota from the enjoyment of the "outsiders," who unexpectedly found themselves to be the favored ones, and could both see and hear the Prime Minister of Great Britain while he delivered his address.

## Ferguson Drops Out

Just when public sentiment seemed to be crystalizing behind Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, premier of Ontario, as the most promising aspirant for the position as Federal conservative leader, Mr. Ferguson spoiled the whole show by calmly announcing that he would not accept the position. The reason advanced is that he is now 57 years old, that in another three years he will be 60 (a mathematical computation to which all parties will agree) and that at that age he is planning to retire from politics to enjoy himself. To tell the truth, Mr. Ferguson seems to take as much enjoyment out of politics as any man. However, his statement is apparently being taken as final and another man will probably have to be selected. His withdrawal will greatly improve the chances of Mr. Guthrie, the temporary leader, whose chief liability is that prior to Union government he was a dyed-in-the-wool Grit. Mr. Guthrie has repeatedly asserted that the hope of the Conservative party is in making gains in the West and he is strongly urging the adoption of a platform which will be acceptable to the voters on the prairies.

## Settling New Brunswick

A plan has been worked out by which the governments of Canada, Great Britain and New Brunswick will co-operate in settling 500 British families on improved New Brunswick farms during six years, beginning in 1928. The general outline of the 3,000 British families settlement plan will be followed. The Dominion immigration department will select the settlers and will co-operate with the provincial government in settling them on suitable farms, which will be paid for in 25 years. The British government will advance money for purchasing stock, equipment and seed, to be paid back on the same terms. The £2 rate to St. John will apply and free ocean transportation will be given to children under 17 years. A good sized family could make the complete ocean journey for less than \$20.

## British Columbia Politics

A provincial by-election was held in New Westminster on August 25. The seat had been made vacant by the death of the Liberal member, Dr. E. J. Rothwell. The liberals retained the seat by electing their candidate, A. W.



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Gray, who secured a majority of 909 over his Conservative opponent. John Oliver's seat, Nelson, is now the only one vacant. The standing of the parties is: Liberals, 22; Independent Liberal, 1; Labor, 4; Provincials, 3; and Conservatives, 17.

Hon. J. D. Maclean, minister of finance in the Oliver government, has succeeded Hon. John Oliver as leader of the Liberal party and premier of the province. The last provincial election in British Columbia was held in 1924 and in the ordinary course a general election is scheduled for next year.

## Fort Churchill Chosen Bay Port

Continued from Page 1

pleased with the result of his first-hand investigation which, he said, completely vindicated the course that he had adopted of refusing to spend any more money at Port Nelson until a competent port engineer made a study of the harbor of Fort Churchill. He would make no comment of the costly blunder of the men who were responsible for the location of the terminus at Port Nelson, where more than \$6,000,000 has been expended on port facilities.

It is quite possible that the railway line itself will be constructed within two years, as that is the simplest part of the work. The more difficult job will be the construction of docks and aids to navigation. A large grain elevator capable of handling a goodly portion of the western harvest will be constructed within the next year or two, and accommodation for half a dozen vessels to be in port simultaneously will be provided for without delay.

## Live POULTRY Prices

Hens, over 6 lbs.	20-21c
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Hens, over 6 lbs.	Per lb. 20c
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Broilers and all other poultry highest market prices. Crates on request. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.	

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## How to Reduce Varicose Veins

Rub Gently and Upward Toward the Heart as Blood in Veins Flows That Way.

Many people have become despondent because they have been led to believe that there is no remedy that will reduce swollen veins and bunches.

If you will get a two-ounce original bottle of **Moone's Emerald Oil** (full strength) at any first-class drug store and apply it night and morning as directed you will quickly notice an improvement which will continue until the veins and bunches are reduced to normal.

**Moone's Emerald Oil** is a harmless, yet most powerful germicide and two ounces last a very long time. Indeed, so powerful is **Emerald Oil** that old chronic sores and ulcers are often entirely healed and anyone who is disappointed with its use can have their money refunded. —A—sells lots of it.

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## Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

## Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

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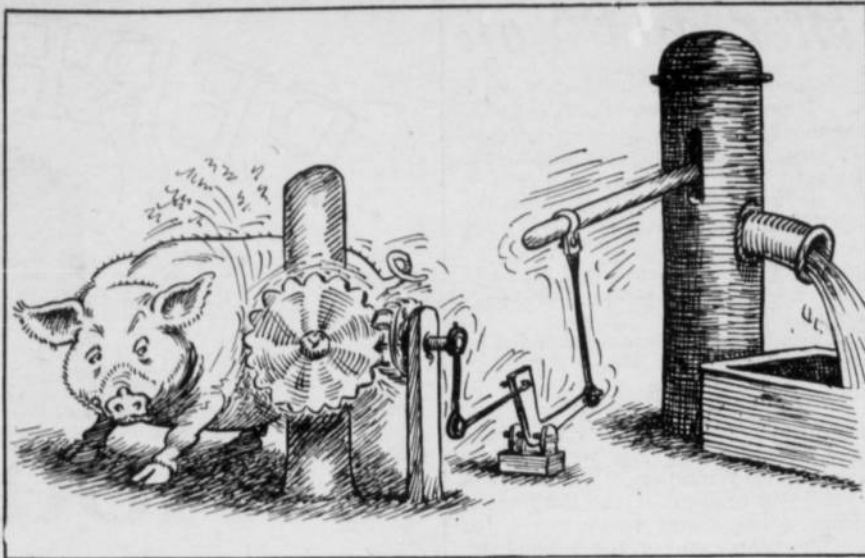
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Mr. Knowitall's Hog Power Water Pump

Hog power has long been utilized for the grinding of hog feed. Down in the corn belt a self feeding contrivance, which is rooted around by the hog, grinds his feed as he consumes it. Another device in common use is the scratching post, saturated with oil which administers the parasite killing lotion when and where the hog feels he needs it most. Mr. Knowitall has combined the ideas in these two contrivances in the device illustrated above and utilizes the power that would otherwise be wasted in the production of useful work. The perpendicular motion of a scratching hog is imparted to the wheel and is converted, by means of levers into reciprocating motion. By this means the pump handle is worked up and down and the water supply is kept replenished. Livestock men will welcome an invention which can be depended upon to provide a constant supply of water whether the wind blows or not.

Two Scots went bathing.  
"I'll bet sixpence I can stay under water longer than you can," said Jock.  
"It's a go," said Sandy.  
Police are searching for the bodies.

Grace (dreamily). "Oh, George, remember it was on just such a night as this that we met."  
George (married to her): "Yes. rotten night, isn't it?"

An old colored man was asking advice of a friend on how to apply for an increase in wages.

Said the friend: "Just you go up to the master, Sam, and say, 'Look here, master, you must give me a raise, or else I'll—' Say it just like that, then he'll think you mean to leave unless you get the raise."

Sam went to his master and said: "Look here, master, you've got to give me a raise, or else I'll—"  
"Else you'll what?" snapped his employer.

Sam scratched his head in perplexity; then answered: "Else I'll go on working for the same money."

Two children, a brother and sister, had a dispute which ended in a fight. The little boy was on a visit to his aunt's, and, wishing to relate the affair, he said: "Me and sister had a fight."  
"And who whipped?" the aunt asked.  
"Dad did!" answered the little fellow.

Stuttering Blacksmith (at the forge): "S-s-strike that h-horse sh-shoe qu-qu-quick!"

Nervous Assistant: "W-w-w-where sh-sh-shall I s-s-strike it?"  
Stuttering Blacksmith: "N-n-n-never m-m-mind n-n-now—it's c-c-cold!"

"Never borrow any money from that man. He is a Shylock. In winter he

takes 50 per cent. interest and in summer 60 per cent."  
"Why the 60?"  
"Because the days are longer in the summer."

Foreman: "How's this man I took on this morning? Steady?"  
Workman: "If 'e wus any steadier, 'e'd be motionless."

"A gentleman called me handsome yesterday," said a rather elderly lady to her minister. "Do you think it is sinful of me to feel a little proud of the compliment?"

"Not at all, ma'am," replied the minister. "It's the gentleman who is the sinner, not you."

"Step inside!" is the invocation of a big department store in Tokyo. "You will be welcomed as fondly as a ray of sunshine after a rainy day. Each one of our clerks is as amiable as a father seeking a husband for a dowryless daughter. Goods are dispatched to customers' houses with the rapidity of a shot from the cannon's mouth."

A grocer proclaims that his "superfine vinegar is more acid than the tongue of the most fiendish mother-in-law."

She: "What happened to you? Were you in an accident?"

He: "No! I was being shaved by a lady barber when a mouse ran across the floor."

"This is a good restaurant, isn't it?" said the customer to the waiter who had brought his order.

"Yes," replied the waiter. "If you order a fresh egg here, you get the freshest egg in the world. If you order a good cup of coffee, you get the best cup of coffee in the world; and—"

"Yes, I believe it. I ordered a small steak."

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Mrs. J. C. Myers always uses **Dodd's Kidney Pills.**

"I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills for about three years," states Mrs. J. C. Myers, a resident of Calgary, Alta. "Every time I get a cold it settles on my kidneys. I then use two or three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and feel fine again. I sometimes am troubled with gravel and pains in my back, but the pills always help me out." Dodd's Kidney Pills make kidneys healthy. Healthy kidneys strain all the impurities, all the poison, out of the blood.

If you wish to keep young to a good old age—Dodd's Kidney Pills will help you.



## How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, F129 Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

A gentleman went into a store one day and asked to see a good grade of suspenders. The merchant showed him a pair and said, "These are the best I have." "Well," said the gentleman, "they won't do. They are not strong enough." "But," continued the merchant, "they will cost you only 25 cents. Surely at that price a man wouldn't be losing much." "Not unless he lost his pants," replied the gentleman as he walked out.

A customer went into a store and after purchasing an article told the clerk to charge it.

"On what account?" asked the clerk.  
"On account of not having any money with me, of course."